FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZERI I POPULLIT ON PRC LINE TOWARD SUPERPOWERS

AU251321 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Feb 82

["In The Whirl of Chinese Policy of Passing Circumstances" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Feb (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries today an article which exposes the political line of China as a confused line, as a pragmatist line. From several public statements made recently by the top Chinese state leaders, the article says, it seems, as the Chinese vice-foreign minister has expressed himself, as if "the Sino-American relations are undergoing a crisis", or, as the Foreign Minister Huang Hua has expressed himself, that these relations "can dim". Those in Washington, too, have spoken with the same language. Thus, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an interview with "New York TIMES" stressed that the disagreements between the two countries "are serious" and that he himself was not "in position to foresee the fruit of the efforts to level out the disagreements".

One's attention is drawn by the fact that the presentation of such a picture is being completed with that of another sense which has to do with the prospect of Soviet-Chinese relations. At the time when the above statements are made, it is, for example, Li Xiannian himself, vice-chairman of the C.P. of China who states that efforts must be displayed towards the "normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations". On the other hand, the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov stated that "the Soviet Union wants to establish its relations with China on the basis of good neighbourliness" and that "in the Soviet-Chinese relations do not exist unsolvable problems".

Have we to do here with a new turn of 180 degrees in the Chinese policy of the construction of alliances with the superpowers? The analysis of the situations and the logic of present-day facts do not speak of such a thing. But they testify to what Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in "imperialism and the revolution" that "the political line of China is a confused, is a pragmatist line which waves and changes according to the passing circumstances and the interests of the moment".

The present declared stand of China towards the U.S.A. is explained in Beijing with the dissatisfaction of the Chinese leadership in regard to the American decision to sell modern armaments to Taiwan. But the American decision is neither unexpected, nor something new in Washington-Taipeh relations and, in a wider scope, in Washington-Beijing relations. The former U.S. President Carter has publicly declared that the USA established the diplomatic relations with China without cutting off the economic and cultural relations. And under them, also the military ones with Taiwan. This has always been to the interest of China. This because Taiwan is an important link in the American military chain, which extends from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific one. China likes this because it thinks that it is better for it to have the presence of this military chain as a counterweight towards the Soviet Union. The Taiwan question has been raised time and again in the relations between China and the United States of America, but in fact it has remained something formal. China is greatly interested that Taiwan remain in the future just as it is, therefore the statements made by the Chinese leaders such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, etc, according to whom the Sino-American relations allegedly depend on the American stand towards Taiwan, are [illegible] nonsense, Chinese fog.

The USA knows that the Chinese formed an alliance with it without preceeding from sentiments, but because U.S. imperialism, as the most powerful imperialism, could offer more to them. Nothing has changed in these calculations. The clay-feet Chinese "dragon" does not move its head from the American rack.

They in Washington know this, therefore, in fact they do not worry about the "hindrance" - Taiwan. From this angle, with the respective specifics, the statements from Beijing and Washington, in fact remind one of the scenario on the "feuds" between USA and Israel to deceive the Arab peoples. The Chinese aim at deceiving the peoples. They also want the Americans to give them more at a time when the Soviet-U.S. relations have become tense.

As to the Soviet factors in the Sino-U.S. relations, the article says further on, it can be said that the Kremlin has often made offers to "normalize" the relations with Beijing. Tikhonov's recent statements are a continuity of them. The Soviets have always left the door open to the Chinese, certainly for their own account. Here they take into account the great difficulties China is in today and its needs, especially when the West is no longer enthusiastic as it was at the beginning to pour its capitals in that country, because the Chinese market is not able to ensure the profits it wants, it is not a sure and stable market. However, the Soviets know well the Chinese policy and cherish no illusions. They know well the ambitions of "the empire of the center" inherited by the Chinese leaders.

The newspaper writes in conclusion that in all this interlacing of interests and positions of imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China, which aspires to and is a candidate for superpower, there operate many factors among which is the perfidy between the imperialist and social-imperialist wolves and backstages.

HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU242014 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Marcel Martin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

The ceremony was also attended by Nesti Nase, minister of the People's Assembly; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

POLITBURO MEMBERS AT MEETING -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers organization, a meeting was organized this afternoon at the Palace of Culture in Tirana for distinguished Young Pioneers. The meeting was organized by the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. In addition to numerous Young Pioneers, teachers and members of the youth organization, the meeting was also attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo members Manush Myftiu and Muho Asllani; AWP Central Committee members Nexhmije Hoxha and Vito Kapo; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, and others. The meeting was opened by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. Muho Asllani read a message of greetings addressed to the Young Pioneers by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. After that, Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, handed over to the Young Pioneers organization the Order of the Flag granted to the organization by the People's Assembly. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82 AU]

REAGAN OAS SPEECH ON CARIBBEAN CRITICIZED

'Domination and Dictate'

AU251300 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] In a speech to the OAS Permanent Council, U.S. President Reagan has declared special initiatives for Central America and the Caribbean. The President claims that this is a new plan and comprehensive program that will assist in resolving the conflicts in that part of the world. When one takes into consideration the essence of this program, one can sum up that its content aims at undertaking economic and military measures for strengthening the shaky U.S. influence in that area and at liquidating the national liberation movements. According to this program, Washington aims at guaranteeing its position of domination and dictate by increasing its economic assistance to the countries that are favorable to the United States, and by intensifying the military aid for stabilizing these regimes so that they can liquidate the local national liberation movements. The Reagan plan also encourages the U.S. capital so that it can more comprehensively and freely rush into the Caribbean and Central America. It is no accident that some observers are aptly characterizing this program as a new Marshall Plan. The fact that Reagan [words indistinct] threats and slanders toward the countries that have undertaken an independent road of development shows that the United States has intention of giving up its discredited policy of the "big stick."

Domestic Factors Ignored

AU251530 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 25 Feb 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov's commentary: "Simple Truth"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Feb (BTA) -- In his speech on the Caribbean basin Mr Reagan has formulated a plan in support to the oppressive regimes of the exploiting classes put to the test as in El Salvador. This is the simple truth about the new "Reagan's doctrine". Proceeding from somewhat rightist stands that the revolutionary unrest has been a product of an external interference, the doctrine is the President's (?latest) in a series fiasco in the field of political thinking. In all social moments it is seeking the Moscow, Havana and Managua's finger, disregarding the most essential: the home reasons.

The President's logic can explain neither the Cuban dictator Batista's downfall, nor Somoza's in Nicaragua nor the fall of the Bastille. The disregarding of the inner springs in El Salvador and in other countries is aiming to deny the role of the revolutionary energy of the peoples on the one hand, and justify the U.S. armed interference on the other.

As far as Mr Reagan's promises for "economic" aid in concerned, the Caribbean region has already tried its bitter taste. The President's prolific verbosity recalls the thought, quite popular in that region: "The United States has devoted itself to the cause of destroying America by misery in the name of liberty". Ludicrous is Mr Reagan's appeal to Cuba and Nicaragua for their participating in the fulfillment of his doctrine in case they turn back "to the traditions and values of this hemisphere". The peoples are carrying out revolutions not with the view of getting back to the tyranny of the overthrown exploitators and to the overthrown "values".

SOVIET DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER VISITS 25 FEB

Meeting With Yordanov

AU251522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February Comrade Georgi Yordanov received the Soviet cultural delegation led by Yevgeniy Checkharin, USSR deputy minister of culture, which is visiting Bulgaria. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere talks were held on further expanding and strengthening the cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With Mikhaylov

AU252110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Yevgeniy Chekharin, USSR deputy minister of culture and leader of the Soviet cultural delegation visiting Bulgaria. Information was exchanged on the work of the party, state, and creative organs and organizations of the two countries to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress on further developing the cultural cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

Protocol Signed

AU251623 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February in the Sofia's People's Palace of Culture, a cooperation protocol between Bulgaria's Committee on Culture and the USSR Ministry of Culture was signed. The ceremony was attended by Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Cultural Department head, leaders of creative unions and cultural institutes, the Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The protocol envisages a further expansion of cooperation in the area of culture. Special attention is devoted to the two countries' remarkable events -- Dimitrov's 100th anniversary, the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. The "Days of Bulgarian Culture" in the USSR as well as the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Bulgaria will represent special events during the year. The traditional cooperation between the two countries' creative unions and cultural institutes will continue. The protocol was signed by Yevgeniy Chekharin, USSR deputy minister of culture, and Pavel Pisarev, first deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture.

TURKEY'S EVREN, ZHIVKOV DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES

AU251531 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 24 [date as received] (BTA) -- With discussion on international matters the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, and Turkey's head of state, Army General Kenan Evren, continued here today.

The two leaders were unanimous in assessing the international climate as seriously deteriorated. They expressed concern over the escalation of the arms race which lowers the threshold of the thermonuclear war. Stress was laid on the need for halting the arms competition, for the successful closing of the bilateral and multilateral disarmament talks. It has been pointed out that the exacerbated international situation demands brisk action for resuming the process of detente.

Discussing the situation in the Balkans, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren emphasized that it is in the interests of all peoples in the region to continue with the policy of goodneighbourliness and cooperation, and pointed at the necessity of making efforts for preserving the positive results of the last decade. It has been stressed that a permanent and just peace in the Middle East can be attained only provided Israel with draw from the Arab territories captured in 1967 and the rights of the people of Palestine are restored, including the right to found their own state. Other international matters were also reviewed.

The talks are proceeding in a constructive, frank and businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of goodneighbourliness. The talks were attended also by the two countries' foreign ministers, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ilter Turkmen. Today experts of both sides continued reviewing the possibilities for deepening bilateral cooperation in the spheres of the economy, agriculture, techno-scientific relations, transport, culture and tourism.

ZAREV RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU251924 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Feb (BTA) -- Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a Libyan trade and economic delegation visiting Bulgaria, led by Mr Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the Planning Secretariat of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Talks were held on bilateral economic cooperation, on its further expanding on a long-term basis.

FILIPOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU251534 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Feb (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of trade of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Algerian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee who is visiting our country in connection with the 13th session of the joint committee. The meeting was attended by Mr Belcho Belchev, cochairman of the committee, minister of finance. Mr Grisha Filipov was made familiar with the concrete initiatives outlined at the session for the countries' development of cooperation in fulfillment of the agreement reached by Mr Todor Zhikov and Chadli Bendjedid during their meeting in 1981 in Sofia.

DECISION ADOPTED ON PLAN FULFILLMENT COMPETITION

AU241306 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 February 1982 carries on pages 1 and 2, a 4,500-word "Decision" entitled: "For Nationwide Competition in Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan." The decision was jointly adopted by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council and the Komsomol Central Committee on 22 February in Sofia.

The joint decision appeals to all workers to engage in competition on the basis of "consistently applying the new economic approach and its mechanism and on the basis of further perfecting socialist social relations," and points out the educational values of competition. The decision further describes in detail the various sectors which competition is supposed to concentrate upon, such as further mechanization and automation of production, the most efficient use of available reserves and of existing production capacities and the most efficient use of working hours and labor resources.

Great emphasis is laid in the decision upon the "propagation and mass application of foreign advanced experience, and in particular of Soviet experience." The decision also stresses the importance of skilfully applying the advanced experience of Bulgarian frontranking enterprises and individual "meritorious" workers. The decision gives a detailed description of various forms and categories of competition among workers within the same plant, on a local scale, between workers of different enterprises and institutions, as well as on an international scale with workers from the Soviet Union and "other fraternal countries."

The last part of the decision is devoted to various methods and forms in assessing competition results and in rewarding the winners in competitions. Stress is laid in this respect upon the "material incentive" factor, such as rewards, including "trips abroad, free permits to spend vacations in recreation resorts," etc. along with the traditional rewards such as "Red Banners," honorary badges and titles, and so forth. The decision closes by urging party committees, trade union organizations, local Fatherland Front organizations and Komsomol committees to devote all their efforts to a successful implementation of competition by encouraging workers to participate in it and by efficiently organizing these activities. The decision also expresses hope that the workers will join in competition activities as enthusiastically as ever.

LEADERS ATTEND 'VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY' OBSERVANCES

Ceremony at Prague Memorial

LD251400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] A commemorative act to mark the 34th anniversary of the Victorious February was held in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today. A joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, federal government, Federal Assembly and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, was laid at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission; and by other personalities.

To the tune of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries," wreaths were laid also by representatives of the Czech government, the Czech National Council, and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and the Czechoslovak armed forces, and by representatives of the party and state bodies of Prague and of the Central Bohemia Region.

Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the People's Militias were in the guard of honor during the commemorative ceremony in the central hall of the national memorial. The ceremony ended with the Internationale. Afterward the highest party and state representatives went to the urn depository to pay tribute to the memory of the founders and meritorious members of the CPCZ and the revolutionary workers' movement.

Congress Hall Rally 25 Feb

LD251848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Celebrations of the Victorious February culminated in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague this afternoon with a festive rally of the working people and youth.

The Congress Hall, filled with the workers from Prague and Central Bohemian enterprises, was festively ornamented. On the front wall the slogan "In Firm Unity of the CPCZ and the People...For Further Successes in the Construction of the Advanced Socialist Society" was placed on a red background along with the Czechoslovak national flag and a portrait of Klement Gottwald.

Those taking part in the festive rally welcomed with long-lasting applause the CPCP Central Committee General Secretary and President of the Republic Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, Mirosiav Capka.

A festive speech was delivered by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

Jakes Speech

LD252024 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Speech by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the rally in Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague to mark 34th anniversary of "Victorious February"; in Czech -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades! Thirty four years ago, in February 1948, Klement Gottwald, addressing a crowd of 100,000 Prague people and millions of our country's working people in Wenceslas Square, told them that the victorious fight against the bourgeoisie had been completed. The question as to who would prevail -- the question of power -- had been decided in the interest of the working people. The February victory entered the history of the Czech and Slovak nations as a milestone representing the culmination of the long-term fight of the working class for the overthrow of bourgeois rule. The path toward socialist changes in Czechoslovakia had been opened wide. In the memorable days of February 1948 the popular masses, through their revolutionary action, expressed their decisive support for the policy of the Communist Party, socialism, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. In a dramatic class conflict with bourgeois reaction, which decided the further development of our society and the international position of our state, the correctness and wisdom of the policy of our party was fully confirmed. The Czechoslovak people were again able to convince themselves through their own experience that only the Communist Party was consistently defending their interests.

The anniversary of the Great February of 1948 is an opportunity not only to again praise and emphasize its revolutionary historical importance and the results achieved in socialist construction, but in its revolutionary spirit we must also approach the tasks we face so that along the path opened to us by February we achieve new successes and victories. A prerequisite of this is the successful fulfillment of the general policy of building an advanced socialist society, set out by the 14th party congress and further elaborated by the 15th congress and less than 1 year ago the 16th congress. It is a program which is aimed at the further development of our socialist homeland, the further strengthening of the socialist system in our country, the safeguarding of the contented life of the working people, and their social certainties; it serves the interests of strengthening the unity of the socialist community, progress and peace. This is why it is supported by the overwhelming majority of our people, the whole national front.

In the implementation of this program the experiences of Victorious February are for us an inexhaustible source of inspiration and lessons. This is why we continue to return to the February events. They are a great source of learning for our party, the working class, for our people and for the coming generation. They continually remind us of the invincible life-giving strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, their transforming role, and the importance of their creative development and application. They provide convincing testimony of the invincible force that constitutes the unity of the party and the people, unity of the working class, its loyalty to the ideas of socialism, and firm class bonds with the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all working people.

February 1948 lives on in relation to the present time in showing how important the joint progress of the working people of our fraternal nations and nationalities is in mastering demanding tasks in the revolutionary restructuring of the society.

When we look back today at the lesson of the February days, we also recall that the victory of the USSR in World War II, which convincingly confirmed the vitality, advantages and invincibility of the socialist social system, was a great support in the struggle of our people against the bourgeois reactionary forces.

The USSR, with its liberation mission, its deeply international and humanistic mission, significantly contributed toward extending the influence of socialist ideals and creating conditions that made it possible for the Czechoslovak people to make free decisions about their future. In February 1948 the alliance with the USSR became the key factor which prevented international imperialism from directly interfering in Czechoslovak affairs. Now, with passing of the years, it becomes increasingly obvious that the victory of the working people in February 1948 was possible because they were led by the experienced CPCZ steeled in the class struggle, [words indistinct]. As in the struggles against capital, for national liberation, for restoration of the republic on new, people-democratic [lidove demokraticky] grounds, the party headed by Klement Gottwald fulfilled its responsibility toward the working class, the working people in the historic February days. The party creatively applied the Leninist theory of national and democratic revolution, growing into a socialist revolution in the conditions of our country, and brought our working class, our working people, to the decisive victory.

The Czechoslovak bourgeoisie again showed in the postwar development its reactionary and antipeople face. Its political slogan became: Attempt a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat at an appropriate moment, restore the capitalist system. it used all its residual positions to halt the fulfillment of the Kosice program and ultimately the 2-year construction program of the Gottwald government. It aimed at undermining, sabotaging, and breaking the unity of mass organizations and the National Front. It was the bourgeoisie and not the communists, as Western bourgeois propaganda likes to claim, that was trampling on accepted programs and agreements against the will and interests of our nations and nationalities. It was the bourgeoisie that stood in the way of the logic of objective laws of social progress, in the way of progress, and therefore it was -- in the nature of things -- defeated.

So it was confirmed in Czechoslovakia that whatever form a revolution takes, the bourgeoisie does not voluntarily give up its political and economic positions. Its alignment against the revolution was incited by the growing aggressiveness of international imperialist forces which caused the break in the antifascist coalition of the world's superpowers. We well remember -- and this history literally revives itself in the light of declarations by the Reagan administration -- that the U.S. administration then declared a policy of holding back communism, aimed at suppressing the revolutionary progressive democratic movement, at isolating the USSR and people-democratic countries, at restoring the former positions of capital, at economically and politically subjugating individual countries of Europe, and at weakening socialism in the world.

The alignment of U.S. imperialism was seen by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie as a positive condition for their preparations for a coup d'etat, for ending the people-democratic system. The bourgeoisie strove to create an anticommunist bloc which was to remove communists from the government before the election and then carry out a counterrevolutionary change, and restore the power and dominance of capital. This attempt took place in the days of February 1948 when ministers of three political parties provoked a deep government crisis by resigning. Aganist the counterrevolutionary machinations of the representatives of the bourgeoisie there arose, under the leadership of the party, a united working class, prepared for such a decisive conflict, and its allies, in particular working peasantry. Within a few days the working class gained an overwhelming superiority; reaction was totally isolated within society and politically defeated. The unequivocal support given by the congress of the plant councils and trade union organizations, the congress of peasant commissions, the emergence of People's Militias and their actions alongside the National Security Corps and other revolutionary actions left no one in any doubt that the working class, led by the Communist Party, was prepared to defend their interests. The emergence of action committees of the National Front made it possible to purge public life of antisocialist forces and renew the National Front as a political expression of the class bond between workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia.

This all created the preconditions to enable the results of the February victory to be not only consolidated, but also further developed along the path of socialist construction, as laid down by the Ninth CPCZ Congress.

As many as 34 years have elapsed since the February victory. But our people will never forget the picture of those glorious days, the valor and decisiveness manifested by the best forces of the working class and its vanguard: the Communist Party. This victory will be linked forever with the name of Klement Gottwald. [applause]

Allow me, comrades, to thank all those who contributed to the February victory, who helped to create our socialist edifice [dilo] and who withstood with honor the test of time.

February was part of the worldwide class struggle between capitalism and socialism. The victory of the working class in Czechoslovakia contributed toward strengthening the positions of socialism in the world and decided with finality the place of Czechoslovakia next to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It became a starting point for the revolutionary transformations of our society on which basis remarkable successes have been achieved during the past decades in the development of society, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of our people. We have thus successfully resolved such demanding tasks as was the industrialization of the country, and the collectivization and construction of a large-scale agricultural sector. A look at the last 35 years shows that the working class, the working people of our republic, by selfless work under the leadership of the CPCZ and in close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, have constructed in their country a powerful economic potential.

We can proudly say that the task of overcoming the historically existing differences in the conditions of the economic, political and cultural life of our nations was basically fulfilled. We have achieved a high living standard and outstanding successes in personal consumption, social welfare, and in science, education and culture. The care of the socialist society for the family is of a high standard in our country, as is care for children and youth, medical care, social security, and satisfying the cultural and spiritual needs of the people.

Socialism in our country has solved in an historically short period problems which the capitalist system has not been able to deal with during its entire existence. Socialism has fulfilled life-long desires and aims for which whole generations of working people had been striving and created a firm ground for the further all-round development of our society. This was not an easy journey; it was not without obstacles and errors. It required diligent selfless work by our people. The words of Klement Gottwald, that the way to socialism is not effortless, were confirmed.

One of the most difficult periods was that of overcoming the deep crisis within the party and society, which culminated in 1968 with an attempt by rightwing opportunists and antisocialist forces to liquidate the results of February 1948. The counterrevolution was thwarted thanks to the international help of the fraternal countries. To overcome the consequences meant returning to the revolutionary bequest of the famous February victory and further developing it. It required the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, clearing from it the bearers of rightwing opportunism and revisionism, restoring the socialist principles of leading society and managing the national economy, and renewing and further strengthening our international relations with the fraternal countries, the countries of the socialist community, in particular with the USSR. The new party leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak took over these tasks and secured their fulfillment. The new leadership drew conclusions and learned a lesson of permanent value from the political crisis. [applause]

All this made possible the adoption of a program of construction of an advanced socialist society at the 14th congress. This program fully expresses the vital interests of our people.

Today we again recall that every weakening and upsetting of the Leninist principles, which have been tested in practice, have always caused us serious losses and damage and that it is impossible to deviate without punishment from Marxist-Leninist positions, to weaken ideological work, the link between the party and the people, and that we cannot allow anybody to question the leading role of the party and friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. [applause]

It was a deviation from these principles, from the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles of the construction of socialism and the work of the party which made it possible -- along with the stepped-up activation and support of the centers of international imperialism -- for counterrevolutionary forces in fraternal Poland to start an attack. Their activity led not only to the disintegration of the economy and the whole society, but also endangered the very socialist nature of Poland and its independence. The realization of these counterrevolutionary aims would have had unimaginable consequences for the security and peace in Europe. Therefore, we support the measures adopted to save socialism in People's Poland -- measures adopted to correct mistakes, to get the national economy moving again, to strengthen the positions of socialism in all fields, to renew the activity of the party, and to renew its Marxist-Leninist character. [applause]

The decisive measures adopted by the Polish leadership, supported by the patriotic forces, have put an end to the plans and intentions of international imperialism. For this reason it has again resorted to unscrupulous forms of pressure, threats and blackmail. U.S. imperialism which had already acquired sad notoriety not only because of its fight against all progress and freedom, but also because of its open organization of assassinations and coups and the establishment of fascist dictatorships in other countries, claims the right to declare sanctions against a sovereign state only because it has asserted its sovereign and legitimate right to defend security and order in its country. We resolutely condemn this approach and consider it to be gross interference in internal affairs, a violation of the fundamental principles of relations between states. We assure the Polish comrades that we shall continue to afford our full support to People's Poland in their endeavor to strengthen the positions of socialism. [applause]

Comrades! Despite the complexity of external and internal conditions in the period after 1970, in fulfilling the intentions of the 14th and 15th congresses we achieved not small successes. On the basis of the results achieved, the 16th party congress adopted a demanding program for the further construction of an advanced socialist society. Its aim is, on the basis of the development of the economy by way of intensification, by way of increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work and by promoting a high degree of thrift, to maintain the attained high living standards and to improve their quality, and to strengthen people's social guarantees.

In view of the existing external and internal conditions this is a highly demanding but realistic task. Its fulfillment demands overcoming a number of barriers and difficulties connected with the fact that the time of cheap raw materials, energy and food has ended, that the extensive sources of growth have been exhausted. According to the figures compiled by the United Nations Organization, the prices of raw materials and food have increased by almost seven times since 1970. At the same time, for instance, the price of crude oil has risen 25 times, while the prices of industrial goods have even trebled.

The influence of these prices on our economy with its developed manufacturing sector is considerable despite the fact that we purchase the overwhelming quantity of raw materials in the Soviet Union at prices that are substantially lower than the world prices. To adapt ourselves more rapidly and flexibly than before to these conditions, to implement with far greater emphasis and resolve the strategic policy of increasing the effectiveness of production and quality of all work is one of the basic preconditions for fulfilling the social and economic aims set by the 16th party congress. This is a truly demanding task. It can be compared with the most complicated ones, such as the industrialization of the country, and the collectivization and construction of a large-scale agricultural sector. Its fulfillment will require mastering and broadly applying in practice the results of science and technology, gradually and purposefully changing the structure of the national economy, making fuller use of the possibilities offered by international socialist economic integration, in particular cooperation with the Soviet Union, and consistently applying the improved system of management and planning of the national economy.

As Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th party congress, the realization of scientific and technological progress is a truly revolutionary task facing the whole of society, which corresponds to the deepest interests of the working class and all working people. Only in this way, coupled with pressure for thrift and honest work, is it possible to ensure a higher level of exploitation and utilization of raw materials, energy, production materials, a better utilization of fixed assets, manpower, speeding up technological modernization and the updating of products; or, in short, to achieve economies both in regard to assets and manpower and a higher quality as a precondition for the growth of the social productivity of labor, the national income and the living standards of people. To link in practice scientific and technological progress with the advantages of socialism is the task of all, whether they are engaged in scientific work, in research, design or on the shop floor.

However, it is above all an attractive and revolutionary task for our young people whose education and technical training provide all prerequisites for them to master it. The present and future urgently demand the production of more utility values from every ton of coal, kilowatt hour, from every kilogram of steel, material and fodder, the achievement of better quality; in short, we have to use both our own domestic resources as well as the resources we import more economically.

To proceed along this path presupposes prudently expending funds on capital investment to ensure that they primarily serve bringing about savings in energy and raw materials promoting rationalization of production, and increasing the export capacity of our national economy and our self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs so as to create favorable conditions for the development of future cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

In the interest of achieving the set objectives, it will be necessary to far more consistently apply the principle of merit in remuneration, in accordance with the principle of everyone according to the quantity and quality of work, and to fight for its consistent application in practice.

It is not possible to tolerate unearned incomes, parasitism, payment for work that has not been done, bribery and various other antisocial phenomena, which the vast majority of our citizens justly condemn.

We also attach a great deal of importance to a high degree of economy when spending funds on management and administrative purposes.

We possess the necessary preconditions to fulfill the tasks set by the 16th party congress. We can rely on the creative activity and intiative of the working people headed by the working class, on the high degree of qualification, education and cultural standard of our people, on the attained high level of socialist awareness, on extensive manufacturing and scientific and technological potential. We can further expand our economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. We attach special importance to speeding up economic integration with the Soviet Union and to the improvement in terms of effectiveness of the activity of the CEMA. This is why we have welcomed the proposal initiated by the CPSU to hold a summit conference on economic issues, which is to discuss the coordination of the economic and scientific-technical policy of the CEMA member countries. We, too, want to contribute to its successful course.

The results we achieved last year in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th congress in the socioeconomic field show that all these possibilities and prerequisites must be used far better than we have done hitherto, that we have to raise demanding attitudes, consistently check the fulfillment of tasks, more resolutely eliminate all shortcomings and overcome obstacles. We shall succeed if we put revolutionary endeavor, as we did in February 1948, in the service of the current struggle for positive changes in thinking, for improving the quality of managerial work, the major content of which remains work with people, winning them over to joint participation in the fulfillment of tasks.

Today, when we are developing the revolutionary legacy of February 1948 by implementing the program for constructing an advanced socialist society, it is essential to reiterate that the irreplaceable condition for its fulfillment is the growth of the leading role of the CPCZ. In this sense, the words uttered by Klement Gottwald at the ninth party congress, that "without the party there would not have been a people's democratic republic, without the party there would not have been a Victorious February, without the party there would not be a guarantee that we shall not be diverted from the path along which we are proceeding," still have their topical ring. This is why we shall be strengthening the unity of the party and its capacity to mount actions and its Marxist-Leninist character and its links with the people. We shall deliberately promote the growth of activity and initiative of party organs and organizations. We shall take care to ensure the communists serve as an example by their work and life, and to ensure that, as always, they loyally serve the interests of the people, nations and nationalities.

The path ahead will not be devoid of difficulties and obstacles. This is shown by the problems with which we are wrestling. However, it would be a mistake if we lost perspecitves because of them, if we did not see the great and glorious path which our people, under the party's leadership and in fraternal unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have traversed, the results we have achieved in the development of all areas of the life of our society. We are totally convinced about the force of our Marxist-Leninist ideas, about the strength of socialism, the creative and selfless work of our people. This is why we can look with confidence to the future.

The important thing is that everyone should understand that the possibilities for satisfying the needs of our people will be derived more than in the past from the results of the fulfillment of today's tasks, from raising the performance of our economy and that the premise of "how well we work and manage determines how well we shall live" applied and will continue to apply.

Comrades! The significance of February 1948 as the key factor in the process of the revolutionary transformation of our society from capitalism to socialism extends beyond the borders of our country. The glorious February victory is an invaluable contribution by the CPCZ to the common treasure house of the experience of the international communist and workers' movement because the revolutionary transformation from capitalism to socialism took place in a country which was industrially advanced and with developed bourgeois-democratic traditions. The results achieved have confirmed that the general laws governing the transformation to socialism, the basic Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist revolution, fully apply for Czechoslovakia.

The CPCZ, respecting these general laws, proceeded from a specific historical situation in the country, the traditions of our nations and at the same time, quite understandably followed up on the experiences of other fraternal parties; in particular, it made use of the rich experiences of the CPSU.

Today we are again encountering various attempts to question the validity of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the significance of the legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the experiences of the Soviet Union, real socialism. It is known that the Italian communist leadership has made use of the Polish events to launch attacks against the socialist countries and in particular to attack the Soviet Union and its peaceful foreign policy. In effect, it has declared a parting of ways with the program of Marxist-Leninism and with the international communist and workers' movement. But in its stand it plays into the hands of international imperialism and its plans and designs.

No one has ever denied the Italian Communist Party the right to formulate as an independent party its own political policy. However, today the leadership of the Italian Communist Party is discarding everything positive that has been created in the struggle for socialism, the enormous experiences not only of the countries of real socialism but also of the communist and workers' parties of many other countries.

The Czechoslovak communists have always held in profound regard the Italian working class and its Communist Party, its great revolutionary leaders such as Antonio Gramsci, or Palmiro Togliatti. This is why we have received with more regret and bitterness the current attitudes of the leading representatives of the Italian Communist Party, and we voice our conviction that the Italian communists will again succeed in finding the correct and honorable course, correspondent to their revolutionary traditions. The truthfulness and strength of the Marxist-Leninist teaching has prevailed in the international revolutionary movement since the beginning in the conditions of difficult struggles both with the class enemy and various opportunists and revisionists. Our movement has overcome all these struggles and has grown more powerful. We do not doubt that this will continue to be so. The whole course of the revolutionary development confirms that it is socialism and communism to which the historic perspective belongs. Attempts to discredit the enormous pioneering experience of real socialism, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries or the creative strength of Marxism-Leninism is belied by life itself. Verified experience does not suit the direct enemies of socialism either, the representatives of the bourgeoisie and various revisionists and reformists, who question the validity of Marxist-Leninist teaching, reject the class substance of socialism and call for some kind of pluralism as a condition of democracy.

Can some kind pluralism devoid of class content exist? Or can one expect that the bourgeoisie will perhaps give up voluntarily its positions of power? The answer to these questions is provided not only by the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but also by the practical experience of the countries of real socialism and the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

What various critics object to most is that many countries are taking over the experience of the glorious Communist Party of the USSR. This has nothing in common with some sort of Soviet model, as our enemies claim. No party can successfully advance along a socialist path without learning lessons from the immense wealth of experience accumulated by a party which was the first to have paved with success the path toward a new social system.

Yet it is well known that every country has many peculiarities which determine the forms, paths, approach and pace of constructing socialism. This notwithstanding, all countries which are constructing or have constructed socialism have general features in common, objective laws stemming from the principles of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Practice has shown that a deviation from these principles is always the cause of difficulties, that it leads to the activization of enemies, to weakening or undermining the very essence of socialism.

The enemies of socialism and all kinds of revisionists have still not come to terms with their defeat in February 1948 or in 1968. They do not want to come to terms with the defeat of counterrevolution in the Polish People's Republic. Their endeavors center on weakening the Marxist-Leninism nature of the party, dividing the party from the working people and, on a nationalist basis, jeopardizing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Experience teaches us that the enemies of socialism and those who have suffered a defeat are seeking over and again to take advantage of difficulties, problems and mistakes in socialist construction; they are slandering the socialist countries, claiming there is lack of freedom, democracy, and that they are incapable of running their economies. They are using embargoes against the socialist countries and they want to slow down or thwart the fulfillment of economic and social development plans through arming. They are pursuing one objective alone: weaken the socialist community, undermine its unity, reduce the attraction of socialism among the working people in the capitalist countries by vilifying it, and discourage them from fighting for socialist transformations.

Even though they do not succeed, they are suppressing the struggle of the working people for revolutionary transformations with even greater brutality and are seeking to jeopardize efforts toward the economic and social development of countries which have freed themselves from colonialism.

The actions of the present U.S. administration, backed by some of its allies, is the most telling example of such a policy directed against the people. Wherever possible it is seeking to foil the efforts of the people for progress and social justice; it is sheer nonsense when it sees some sort of Moscow hand in the vast liberation movements. But despite the efforts of imperialism, socialism is expanding in the world. It has become a great power whose significance and influence on world developments and the struggle for peace cannot be denied by anyone who sees things objectively.

Our enemies object to the fact that in the socialist countries and here in Czechoslovakia our people are no longer exploited, that the rule of big business has been replaced by the rule of labor, that all power belongs to the people. They object to the leading role of the CPCZ, our steadily expanding friendship and alliance with the great land of the Soviets which guarantees our freedom and independence. They object that we back the foreign policy of the USSR, that we will not allow socialism in our country to be subverted according to their scenarios. They object to the social security of our citizens, which is attractive for the working people in the West, and to free medical care and education, care in old age, and full employment, while in the capitalist countries the army of unemployed is growing daily.

The same applies to true liberties, to the possibility of people participating in the running and administration of the state and the solution of social problems. It is socialist democracy that enables the working people to plan a direct part in running the economy and public affairs through their representative assemblies, National Committees and the trade unions, mass organizations of the National Front, interest organizations and political parties.

It is therefore ludicrous when representatives of imperialist circles and various revisionists try to dictate to us how we are to behave, who our friends should be, when they give us all kinds of ultimatums and seek to interfere in our internal affairs.

We declare to such attempts that we shall not deviate from the path of constructing an advanced socialist society. [applause]

Comrades, the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 16th party congress is taking place in an exceptionally complicated international situation. We are correct in declaring that the situation since World War II has never been as serious as it is today. This is mainly due to the fact that against the will of the people, imperialism is launching a fresh and even more dangerous arms race, and that its plans and intentions today threaten the very existence of human civilization. The United States has of late stepped up its endeavor to transform Europe especially into a theater of nuclear war. It is simultaneously intensifying its war preparations and causing various dangerous crises and conflicts in other parts of the world.

The Soviet Union, on the otherhand, and the fraternal socialist countries are pursuing a consistent and active peace policy which is based on the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress where Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Our party, our people and all the peoples on our planet today have no more urgent internatioanl task than to save peace. [applause]

We in Czechoslovakia also intend to contribute to this with all our energy. We are fully aware that this is not merely the task of our foreign policy, but literally the task of each one of us.

The better we fulfill our planned targets at each place of work, deal with problems, and overcome difficulties, the greater will be our contribution to this vast struggle for the future of mankind.

We fully endorse the efforts of the USSR to bring about a limitation of nuclear weapons, especially in Europe. The Soviet proposals submitted at these negotiations provide convincing proof of the realistic and constructive path toward this objective.

Czechoslovakia, too, is making an active contribution to bringing about progress at the Madrid meeting on the question of preserving peace, curtailing arms, and reinforcing security and cooperation among the peoples of Europe. We resolutely reject the efforts of the Western states to misuse the meeting for fresh attacks against the socialist countries, above all their interference in the internal affairs of socialist Poland. The successful development and reinforcement of unity and cohesion of the countries of real socialism is the decisive condition of the triumph for peace, hand in hand with the further activization of the struggle for peace.

We, too, shall make an active contribution to this. It requires a stepped-up struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 16th congress of our party. We can be proud of the achievements attained by our working class and all working people under the leadership of our party in the 34 years since Victorious February. The results achieved in the economic and cultural development of our country prove that we have advanced along a correct path. We shall continue along it in firm unity between the party and the people, in firm unity, friendship and alliance with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, together with the revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. [applause]

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Long live the working people of Czechoslovakia and their Communist Party! [applause]

Long live our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Leninist Communist Party! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Bratislava Rally

LD252046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] A festive rally was held in the historic hall of Reduta in Bratislava on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Victorious February. Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee secretary, and other representatives of the party and state bodies attended the rally.

Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Bratislava party committee, delivered the festive speech. He said that the victory of the working class and the working people over the reactionary forces was at the same time one of the important milestones in the development of the world revolutionary process. It was evidence of deep political, ideological and historical ties with the Great October Socialist Revolution and the inseparable connection of the revolutionary struggles of our working class and our Communist Party with the struggle of the international communist and working movement.

Comrade Gejza Slapka went on to say that the fate of the world now depends on the unity of world socialism, on the power of the USSR and on support for Soviet policy by all revolutionary and progressive forces. He also said that the CSSR made this policy its own at the 16th CPCZ Congress as this is required by the interest of our working people.

PRAGUE SCORES VOA DESIRE TO INCREASE AIR TIME

LD251350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The inflammatory radio station, Voice of America, wants to extend its weekly broadcasting time by another 43 hours in 40 languages.

The revival of the station's activity began with the election of President Reagan who clearly expressed the demand for stepping up the ideological war against the progressive world as a part of his foreign policy. Terry Catherman, deputy director of Voice of America, has said in an AP interview that U.S. rightwing circles are constantly pointing out the insufficient aggressiveness of the station, and that it is thus necessary to improve the quality of work. It is symptomatic for Voice of America that this means looking for new forms of insolent provocations and further blatant lies and slanders.

SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL TASKS, MEAT SUPPLIES VIEWED

Spring Field Tasks Assessed

AU251458 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "When Spring Opens the Farm Gates"]

[Excerpts] This year's plan requires the agriculturists in Slovakia to raise plant production 17.8 percent, compared with last year. Experts say that the plan expresses realistic possibilities -- even if only on the condition that the weather conditions develop more favorably than last year, and that all participants in this production process work more consistently.

According to information received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], the Slovak agriculturists fulfilled last autumn's tasks with success. Compared with the preceding year, they increased the sowing of winter rape by 4,200 hectares; that of winter wheat by more than 38,000 hectares; of rye by 4,115 hectares; and of winter barley by almost 9,800 hectares. The prospects have improved also in the production of bulk fodder, because the acreage of winter mixtures was expanded by almost 12,900 hectares. At the same time it was ascertained on the basis of stocktaking that, by 1 December 1981, all winter crops were in a better condition at the beginning of winter than in the preceding year. For instance, 92.9 percent of all wheat sown fell into the category of very good and full crops' rye and winter barley were in an even better state at the time. However, it must be said that a severe winter -- and meaning, in several places, floods, after which the frozen water enveloped the winter crops in armour-plate -- partly decimated the joy felt by many agronomists at the prospect of their good winter crops. But it would be premature to declare them as being past hope; even for these crops spring could do quite a lot, particularly if the agronomists make sufficient use of the opportunity offered them.

Another autumn contribution to the fulfillment of this year's exacting tasks in plant production is better nutrition, with the aid of natural manure. Compared with the preceding year, fertilizer has enriched 77,000 hectares more land than last year and this has improved the conditions for cultivating root crops, and in several instances in East Slovakia even grain corn.

The agronomists must prevent any overstepping of the standard consumption of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and particularly plant-protection products, which we must import from nonsocialist states and for which we have to pay a total of Kcs435 million.

Proceeding from information supplied by the SSR's Ministry of Agriculture and Food, all agricultural enterprises should have sufficient seed and sufficient machines to achieve the planned production; that is, they have the material for sowing and for preparing the soil well, as well as for sowing spring crops. An exception are the seeds of certain kinds of vegetables, which the Semex plant is to deliver prior to the beginning of spring field chores; there is again a shortage of alfalfa and grass seeds. But these last are in short supply abroad too; that is why the agriculturists must establish prerequisites for achieving the planned harvest of bulk fodder by expanding the sowing of annual fodder crops and by cultivating intermediary crops.

The sharply observed tasks of this year's spring field chores include the ensured sowing of sugar beet, potatoes, and oleaginous and leguminous crops. Neither the sugar beet harvests, nor their sugar content in the last few years satisfied our beet growers and refinery workers. If one bears in mind the importance of sugar beet in our foreign trade, one will easily agree that extraordinary attention must be devoted to it, so that it is planted on the entire acreage -- 63,500 hectares -- within the agrotechnical deadlines; and so that the soil preparation establishes prerequisites for the maximum number of tubers and their correct placement.

Meat Shortages Explained

AU251404 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 February on page 4 carries a 3,900-word undated Arnost Bak interview with Eng Ladislav Spacinsky, candidate of sciences, general director of the meat industry trust, entitled "Meat -- A Subject of Lively Discussions." Bak opens the interview, which was held in Spacinsky's Bratislava office, by asking Spacinsky the reasons for the current shortage of pork fat "not only in Bratislava but also in the east." Even though "only last year it used to be in surplus," Spacinsky attributes the "current temporary shortage of pork fat" to agriculture's "unilateral orientation" on lean, muscular breeds of pigs; to the expanded use of pork fat and tallow for industrial and fodder purposes "within the framework of import substitution measures;" and to the slaughter of lightweight pigs, necessitated by the "reduction of the number of pigs." Another factor, according to the official, has been the recent price adjustment for meat products: "In preparing the price adjustment one obviously failed, at least in this instance, to assess the problem in a more comprehensive way and from a long-term viewpoint. Therefore, something that should not have happened did happen. In adjusting the price relations one apparently did not, or forgot to consider, that once the meat consumption is reduced not only the consumption of flour and potatotes will increase but also the consumption of fats, including pork fat, which costs Kcs15 to Kcs18 a kilogram and is thus, in terms of its price, more accessible today than other edible fats and oils."

To improve the current state of affairs, Spacinsky goes on to say, almost 1,600 tons of pork fat will be imported as a "single, nonrecurring action" and incentives will be provided for farmers to increase the weight of almost 500,000 pigs to be delivered in the second half of 1982. In addition, a "barter deal" is being planned, in which Czechoslovakia will import pigs and pork in exchange for beef.

Further on in the interview, Spacinsky responds to consumers' complaints about "overbred" types of pigs, whose meat shrinks during cooking. He says that such rapidly growing types of pigs account now for 36 percent of all pigs in large-scale production and admits that this is a "very burning problem." Besides, according to Spacinsky, about the same percentage of pigs supplied by agriculture has a meat that is "soft, pale and without the proper consistency" so that it is impossible for the meat industry to turn it into good quality products.

Confronted with more consumers' grievances -- concerning the excessive share of bones or fat in meat cuts and the resulting "rip off" of the customers -- Spacinsky says that, given the high labor productivity in the slaughterhouses, meat industry employees "do not have time for 'fiddling' in cutting meat" and blames the problem on trade employees who are responsible for the final processing. "We cannot and will not be held responsible for what hangs in the butcher's shops," he says.

Bak then turns to the supplies of meat products. He argues that in contrast to Prague where there is a broad range of "palatable and inexpensive meat products" in "almost every butcher's shop," in Bratislava shops there is nothing but "fog in front of me, fog behind me." For example, according to Bak, even a "side of pork is gradually becoming a product in short supply, like boneless joint or pork chops used to be."

Responding to this criticism, Spacinsky says that the "first resolute steps" have been taken to expand the range of meat products in Slovakia and refers, among other things, to the 22 percent increase in the supplies of "soft" sausages or to a 17 percent increase in grilled and roast products. According to Spacinsky, the differences between Prague and Bratislava are also due to consumer preferences. For example, he says that there is no interest in Slovakia in pig heads so that more than 500 tons of them are in the meat industry's refrigerators, thereby "squandering" energy. Asked why these pig heads are not simply transferred to the Czech lands where they can be sold, Spacinsky merely notes that "the problem is more complicated than it seems," but expressed the belief that it will eventually be resolved, "in view of the energy situation."

FEEDING BREAD TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS CRITICIZED

AU251354 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Letter from reader Viliam Chlebo of Bela Pri Varine in the "Experiences, Proposals, Polemics, Criticism" column: "He Who Does Not Value Bread..."]

[Text] Bread in its present form has been known for more than 2,000 years. The Egyptians already knew it and its production spread from there to Greece and Rome. The production of bread here started somewhat later and nowadays it is baked from various types of flour, roughly ground grain or mixtures thereof.

Not only because long ago I used to work in a vocational school for bakers, but also as a regular visitor of food stores, I pay special attention to how some "consumers" handle bread. This group does not seek out loaves according to how nourishing they are but according to price. They are angry when dark bread, which is the cheapest, is not available. Why are they angry? In many a rural family it is being fed to poultry or pigs. More than once I have heard farmers' wives moan that there was again no dark bread so they would have to use white bread to complement their domestic animals' feed.

This is not the only example of wasting this precious food product. It is also sad to observe how people purchase bakery products on the eve of various holidays. Despite the bakery employees' efforts to supply the food stores regularly and in sufficient quantities, the consumers do not bear this in mind. They do not want to understand that, in the interest of sufficient stocks, the bakers also have to bake reserve loaves and that, therefore, not all bread can be fresh. Stale bread is then often purchased, once it is reduced in price, to be used for feeding animals.

This use of our daily bread is certainly not correct. The words my mother used to say come to mind in this connection: "He who cannot slice bread cannot earn his living." Today every adult earns enough to buy bread. But it is sad to see that many of us have not learned yet to handle it as the most precious thing, though this attribute is more fitting for it than any other.

BRIEFS

NEW YOUTH UNION HEAD -- A plenary session of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee was held in Prague today. At the conclusion of the session the plenum of the Central Committee released Miloslav Dockal, in connection with his new assignments, from the function of chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee and Secretariat, and elected Comrade Jaroslav Jeneral, current chairman of the Czech Socialist Youth Union Central Committee as new chairman of the Central Committee of the youth organization. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 82 LD]

'SERIOUS' ACCIDENT AT COTTBUS GAS PLANT

LD252146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Cottbus, 22 Feb (ADN) -- Damage, which caused a fire, occurred in a gas purification plant at the "Schwarze Pumpe" gas combine (Cottbus Bezirk) on Monday afternoon. One employee was killed, two others were seriously injured and eight received slight injuries. The injured received immediate medical attention. The fire was extinguished shortly afterwards. Substantial material damage occurred. The cause of the accident is under investigation.

More on Accident

AU251724 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Feb 82 p 1

[ADN report: "On the Serious Accident in the Gasworks of the Schwarze Pumpe Combine; Announcement by Minister Wolfgang Mitzinger, Head of the Investigation Committee"]

[Text] Cottbus (ADN) -- According to the announcement of the head of the committee for investigating the causes of the serious accident in the gasworks of the "Schwarze Pumpe" combine on 22 February 1982, 1 staff member was killed, 3 were seriously injured and 31 slightly injured. Out of the people who were slightly injured, 25 were discharged after outpatient treatment.

The work to investigate the causes, to repair the damage and to resume operation of the facilities is underway. With great personal efforts the working people of the gas combine, supported by workers from other sectors, are working to guarantee the quick resumption and continuation of the full gas production in the next days.

In view of the great material damage, it was necessary to temporarily reduce the gas supply to the industrial enterprises and other large-scale consumers as well as the city gas supply. On the whole the supply to the population as well as to such institutions as hospitals, nursing homes, daycare centers, kindergartens and important supply enterprises could be maintained.

All city gas consumers are asked to support the measures agreed to for the utmost economy in using city gas.

Tisch Visits Plant

LD252150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Cottbus, 25 Feb (ADN) -- At a meeting of shop stewards of the trade union organization in the "Schwarze Pumpe" gas combine (Cottbus Bezirk), the chairman of the GDR Trade Union Federation FDGB, Harry Tisch, thanked the workers for doing everything immediately after the serious accident to limit the serious damage and to create the conditions for restarting the gas production plants. He said that securing safety in the plants is supreme in the realization of this task.

The FDGB chairman especially praised the government commission headed by Minister Mitzinger and the work it had done in uncovering the cause of the accident, as well as in the preparations for the resumption of the work of the gas production plants. It will continue to be the task of the specialists to investigate the cuase of the accident. It can be stated today already, Harry Tisch said, that the specialists called by the commission are doing everything in order that the workers of the combine, together with workers in the building industry, machine construction and metallurgy, can guarantee the complete reconstruction of the gas production plants. The trade unions, Harry Tisch said, will do everything in their turn to look after the social and health needs of the workers in connection with the tasks which have to be solved.

CDU'S GOETTING COMMENTS ON PEACE MOVEMENT

AU242151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 82 p 2

[ADN dispatch: "Christian Commitment to the Peace Policy of our State: CDU Presidium Session with Church Dignitaries"]

[Summary] "Nebra (ADN) -- 'Our determination to serve peace out of the Christian responsibility for peace combines with the peace policy of our state and of the entire socialist community. This was stated by CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting at a session of the Presidium of his party's main executive body with some 200 church dignitaries which took place at Burgscheidungen on Monday."

With reference to the growing participation of Christians in the peace movement in Western Europe, North America and other regions of the world, the CDU chairman noted: "We Christian Democrats welcome and support all decisions and actions in which church circles in non-socialist countries make it known by word and deed that they are ready, side by side with all other peace forces, to endorse the continuation of life on this Earth."

"The commitment to peace of church circles in the GDR could develop into a principled agreement with the principles of state policy which is aimed at peace and the people's well-being, Gerald Goetting underscored. In doing so, the broadest possibilities for active participation are given to each citizen regardless of his religious or ideological concept of the world, as Erich Honecker has reaffirmed in his report before the first kreis secretaries of his party.

"To preserve world peace first and foremost implies for the Christian Democrats to comprehensively strengthen socialism, the CDU chairman emphasized. An inseparable component part of this is the secure military protection of peace, which is a legitimate form of Christian citizens' service for peace."

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

LD251456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1240 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Thursday Rune Nystrom, Swedish ambassador to the GDR, to be presented with his credentials. Ambassador Nystrom conveyed cordial greetings from Swedish King Carl Gustaf XVI, which were likewise reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's readiness to continue in the future to strengthen the consistently and positively developing relations between the two states to their mutual advantage. He stressed that a valuable contribution would thus also be made toward overcoming the aggravated international tensions and implementing the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Ambassador Nystrom, who stressed this country's interest in useful international cooperation, advocated further developing relations between the GDR and Sweden.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL VISITS SWEDEN 23-24 FEB

LD250042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, 24 Feb (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and state secretary, is on an official visit to Sweden 23-24 February at the invitation of the Swedish Government. He was received for talks by Industry Minister Nils Aasling, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, and by State Secretaries Leif Leifland, in the Foreign Ministry, and Margareta Hegardt, in the Ministry of Trade. The Swedish partners in the talks expressed their willingness to deepen cooperation with the GDR and praised the significant expansion of the bilateral economic relations in 1981. In the talks with Industry Minister Aasling, as well as with leading personages from top Swedish industrial and trade enterprises, mutual interest in further expanding economic cooperation was jointly expressed. The presidents and directors-general of large Swedish firms presented suggestions for deepening cooperation between both countries as well as in third markets. They announced that they would take part in the forthcoming Leipzig fair with enlarged exhibition areas and representatives negotiating delegations.

KURT SEIBT MEETS PLO'S QADDUMI IN BEIRUT

AU251356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Beirut (ADN) -- Kurt Seibt, chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee, had a cordial meeting in Beirut with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department.

During a friendly talk, which was also attended by Central Committee member (Fatah Khalil al-Wazir), Kurt Seibt reaffirmed the GDR people's firm solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle to implement their legitimate national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state under the leadership of the PLO. The just solution of the Palestinian question is the prerequisite for a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East region, the GDR Solidarity Committee chairman stressed.

Kurt Seibt and Faruq Qaddumi exchanged opinions on current international questions, especially regarding the Middle East situation.

LDPD, DBD EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR SED PROGRAMS

LD240431 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Feb (ADN) -- As allies of the working class and SED, the members of the DBD [Democratic Peasants Party] and LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] fully support the general line adopted by the 10th SED Congress to do everything for peace and prosperity. This was stated at the meeting on Tuesday of the Presidium of the DBD executive and the Political Committee of the LDPD Central Executive.

A communique on the meeting of the Presidium says that the DBD regards a concentration on the fulfillment of the 1982 economic plan as the key point of party work in preparing for the 11th DBD Congress [5-7 May] and the 12th farming congress. It described the democratic debate on the draft resolution for the 12th farming congress and the new law on agricultural producer cooperatives as evidence of the steadfast proven agrarian alliance of the SED and the state. LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach told the meeting of the political committee of the LDPD Central Executive that Liberal Democrats, now preparing for their 13th congress [5-7 April], will, through increased activity within the community of the democratic bloc and national front, make their contribution to the 5-Year Plan.

YOUTH GROUP LETTER TO HONECKER OUTLINES TASKS

DW171209 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Directly after the conference of the SED Central Committee with the first kreis secretaries, FDJ secretaries from centrally administered combines and members of the FDJ Central Council wrote a letter to Erich Honecker. The letter says that his statement that the party relies on the initiative and the energy of the youth in coping with the great targets of the 5-year plan is an impetus for achieving feats in 1982, which are in keeping with the revolutionary requirements of our era and constitute proper contributions toward the all-round strengthening and defense of the socialist fatherland. Specifically, the members of the youth organization set the following targets for themselves: saving 5,165 jobs and 84.8 million working hours, M1.69 billion in profits from the FDJ material austerity drive, completion of 12,218 apartments under the FDJ action "Remodeled and Improved," saving fodder worth M36.4 million under the FDJ drive for "Rationalizing and Producing More, Better and More Cheaply," continuation of the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" with a high level of quality and effectiveness. By assuming the responsibility for the GDR's contribution to the natural-gas pipeline construction on USSR territory, the socialist youth organization intends to continue its great tradition of implementing key projects of the national economy by means of the youth's initiative, the letter says.

KRENZ ON FDJ LABOR FOR SOVIET GAS PIPELINE

LD201040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- The "Natural Gas Route" youth project was for the FDJ an honorable duty of great benefit for the national economy, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, has said in an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Part of the work on the natural gas route on USSR territory had recently been entrusted to the Free German Youth as a youth project. Krenz called it "symbolic that we are involved in the 'construction of the century', taken on by the Leninist Komsomol as an all-union youth project."

Egon Krenz mentioned details of the project in the interview published today: "Our new central youth project comprises two building sections of the natural gas pipeline from Urengoy in Siberia to the USSR's western border, Ushgorod. This gas pipeline will have a total length of about 5,000 kms and traverse regions invested with permafrost soil, swamps, rivers, dams and mountain passes."

The interview continues: "The route runs through 27 Soviet republics and areas of the Soviet Union, the GDR's building section being in the USSR's European part. At present, the civil engineering development of the building site is under way which means tree-felling in the Tayga mountain range, building of temporary roads, and fixing sites for future settlements. The high demands made on all delegates involved in the new central youth project are due to the fact that the route will have to accommodate large-diameter pipes -- 1,420 mms -- and 75 atmospheric pressure. These figures indicate above all to the experts the scale of the project, but nevertheless we too can gather that these are no ordinary technical data. They demand the highest skills and the willingness to learn."

"The work of the FDJ members will help to harness intensively Siberia's natural resources which will also have repercussions on the development of our national economy," Krenz continues. "As is known, the cooperation with the USSR is at the heart of the GDR's activity within CEMA. It is directed toward the better use of the economic and scientific-technological potential of our countries and the further strengthening of socialism's economic power. In this way our new central youth project will help to safeguard the long-term supply of our national economy with raw materials."

BRIEFS

DEATH OF ADMIRAL VERNER -- Berlin, 15 Feb (ADN) -- Admiral (Rtd.) Waldemar Verner, member of the SED Central Committee, died on Monday at the age of 67. From 1950 to 1979 Waldemar Verner contributed considerably to the development of the GDR armed forces. He was chief of the GDR People's Navy and for many years deputy defense minister and head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army. Recently he worked as general secretary of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The obituary by the SED Central Committee dedicated to Waldemar Verner states, "as an internationally respected and esteemed figure he contributed to the effective representation of the GDR's peace policy at the international level and to paving the way for the policy of peaceful coexistence and trusting international cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 15 Feb 82 LD]

RADIO PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- A protocol on radio cooperation between the GDR and Romania was signed in Bucharest today [23 February]. It is designed to deepen the longstanding cooperation of both media. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 Feb 82 LD]

'RELIEVED' PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOTED

LD261008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Summary] The PZPR Central Committee plenum unanimously approved a resolution on the party's tasks. Jaruzelski pointed out in his closing speech that the unity of the party is more important than anything else. The Central Committee elected Kiszczak and Wozniak as candidate members of the Politburo.

"The plenum relieved Bobrowski, a mechanic in the (Revencia) factory, of his membership in the Central Committee at his own request. First secretary of the Merinotex factory party committee Arendt was removed from the Central Committee because he pursued factional activity and did not give evidence of suitable behavior with regard to the introduction of the state of emergency. Similarly, Malanowski, a teacher in Warsaw University, was removed from the Central Committee; he did not leave Solidarity in spite of the resolution of the fourth plenum, and he questioned the leading role of the party."

POLAND ASKS CONTEST TO WITHDRAW WAJDA FILM

LD251346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Polish motion picture distribution enterprise has withdrawn the nomination of Andrzej Wajda's film, "Man of Iron," from the contest for an Oscar prize. It has been announced in Warsaw that a decision to that effect was taken owing to the intensification of the campaign being waged against Poland in the United States. The film, which deals with the birth of Solidarity, won the Grand Prix at last year's Cannes film festival. It was recently nominated, together with four other movies, including Istvan Szabo's "Mephisto," by a competent committee of the American Motion Picture Academy for the Oscar awarded to the best foreign movie. The president of the American Motion Picture Academy has announced that it is too late to withdraw the film nomination and that it thus remains in force.

POLISH OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

Agriculture Tasks Assessed

LD251440 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 25 Feb 82

["Poland - February, 1982" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Feb (MTI) -- Fundamentally, consolidations in Poland are dependent on two factors" reads the second part of a series on the situation in Poland in Thursday's MAGYAR HIRLAP. "One of them is that the Polish United Workers' Party, after re-organizing and strengthening its ranks, is regaining the masses' confidence in its renewed policy. As for the other factor, as a result of the resolute implementation of the economic reform the Polish economy, which is in a difficult situation at present, can overcome the crisis within some years and develop towards a new direction.

These processes must be considered as a whole and their correlation is obvious, points out the Budapest daily, and, referring to the agrarian political aspects of the reform, it quotes the words of Ryszard Cwertina, head of the planning committee affiliated to the government, said in an interview given to the Budapest daily's correspondents in Warsaw:

"There are fertile lands in Poland, and it is sure that we can meet home demands for food. Unfortunately, we cost for the previous year's agrarian political mistakes now. Let us take, for example, meat production. In the 1970s we have established huge meat combines based on imports, in several state farms.

These combines produced meat at a higher cost than small producers who combined animal breeding and fodder production on their lands. Now, we have to stop production in these combines, because, as a result of Western sanctions, the country is unable to buy enough fodder.

"Now, we acknowledge private farms as a stable element of the socialist economy", said Ryszard Cwertina. "However, the consequences of this political change cannot be felt in practice yet."

In the course of the meeting with correspondents of MAGYAR HIRLAP, Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy chairman of the planning committee, said the following on the agrarian political conception of the Polish government:

"In view of short terms, the Polish Government intends to shape price proportions that make peasants interested in production and sale. Some measures taken last year had a negative influence on this interest. Peasants' incomes increased in 1981 more rapidly than those of workers; however, its result could not be felt in production. It was nonsense to extend the measures on meat ration over peasants as they produced meat. One could see villages where more meat could be found than ever before, while it was a meat-shortage in towns."

"Now, peasants are storing wheat as they have no confidence in money," said Professor Sadowski. "How can we solve this problem? The most important target of the government is to manufacture agricultural machines and equipment and to supply small producers with coal. Delayed consignments that should have to be delivered last year are to be counted at old, lower prices. We think, the practice of holding back wheat can be stopped by economic measures. We do not want to use dictatorial steps. It is true that it will be a difficult task to regain peasants' confidence," said Professor Sadowski to the correspondents of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

Economic Reform Discussed

LD261200 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Poland-February, 1982" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 26 Feb (MTI) -- "Poland has started off on the way of economic reforms almost a decade after time, moreover, under the worst circumstances," reads the third part of the series on Poland in Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP. "Better later than never, is the opinion in Warsaw, and they adduce reasons: There is no other way out; the economic reform should be impolemented consistently."

The visiting correspondents of the Budapest daily asked competent Polish authorities about the way of enforcing the three principles of the economic reform, i.e. independence, self-management and self-financing, under the circumstances of the state of emergency.

"December 13 created a new situation. However, we do not want to deviate from the main direction of the reform," pointed out Ryszard Cwertina, head of department of the planning committee affiliated to the government. "The imposition of the state of energency eliminated one of the most important factors of the reform, the principle of self-management. It also limits the independence of firms but not to a considerable extent. It does not affect the principle of self-financing."

Answering the question on the influence of the state of emergency on the economy in practice, Ryszard Cwertina recalled the government resolution, "Economy Under the State of Emergency," made on December 30, 1981, on the implementation of the 1982 central plan adopted two days before the imposition of the state of emergency.

"Under the resolution, economic management is carried out on the basis of operative plans as a result of difficult purchasing circumstances," said Ryszard Cwertina.

"Fourteen operative plans are in force at present, all aimed at supplying the population with prime necessities, controlling the national economy's most important sec rs, like raw material production, energy supply and exports. State monopoly has been introduced in the distribution of certain goods. The products of enterprises manufacturing raw and basic materials are collected by so-called supply centres, thus not the firms decide the future of the products.

"The operative programmes range over almost the 45 percent of industrial production. It is obvious that the enterprises not involved into these programmes do not receive basic materials, or there are difficulties in their supplies. Cooperation consisting of numerous phases constitutes more troubles, especially those based on Western European markets... if Poland's purchasing conditions do not improve, we will have to prolong operative plans to manage the economy in 1983 too," said Ryszard Cwertina. "However, I think that all factors exert an influence towards the reform and if the state of emergency lasts longer, enterprise self-management will also be activated sooner or later."

Zdzislaw Sadowski, professor of economics and deputy chairman of the economic reform committee affiliated to the government, also expects the reinstitution of the former function of workers' self-government. In his opinion, recession of the Polish economy can be stopped even in the second quarter of 1982 and then the situation will improve.

Speaking about the prospects of the Polish economy, Ryszard Cwertina said the following: "If the Western economic blockage were lasting, the crisis would deepen in Poland. It takes time to reorientate our economy to the desired extent to the other CEMA countries ... The political stabilization of the country also takes time, and cannot be separated from the changes of the economic sphere. All in all, if we succeeded to maintain last year's production level, i.e. to put an end to recession, our economy would return to its 1978 level. Maybe, it is a too optimistic forecast...."

BUDAPEST WARSAW FLIGHTS TO RESUME 11 MARCH

LD251044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Regular scheduled flights between Budapest and Warsaw, operated by the Hungarian air transport enterprise [MALEV], are to resume from 11 March. It has been announced that MALEV flights to Leningrad on Mondays and Thursday will once again make stopovers in the Polish capital.

USSR'S GRISHIN ATTENDS 'MOSCOW DAYS' ACTIVITIES

LD251138 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 24 Feb (MTI) -- Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Budapest, gave a reception on Wednesday in Budapest on occasion of the Moscow Days in Budapest programme series.

The reception was attended by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Budapest metropolitan council; as well as several members of the HSWP CC and the government, numerous representatives of Hungarian political, social and cultural life. Also present was Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Political Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party committee, and the members of the political delegation currently in Hungary for the Moscow Days programme series.

Kadar Holds Meeting

LD252014 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 Feb (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Thursday in Budapest Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Political Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party committee, and Vladimir Promyslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Executive Committee of the Moscow council, as well as the members of the Soviet delegation participating in the programmes of the Moscow Days in Budapest series.

At the meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they highly evaluated the multifariously developing relations between Budapest and Moscow, and its role in deepening the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooeration between the HSWP and the CPSU, between the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples.

The meeting was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Budapest metropolitan council. Also present was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Grishin Speaks at Factory

LD252016 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 Feb (MTI) -- The Soviet political delegation attending the "Moscow Days in Budapest" visited Angyalfold, a major workers' district of Budapest, Thursday morning. Viktor Girshin, member of the CPSU CC [as received] and first secretary of the Moscow party committee and head of the delegation, and Vladimir Promyslov, member of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Moscow city council's Executive Committee, were accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP PC [as received] and first secretary of the HSWP's Budapest committee; Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the HSWP CC and chairman of the Budapest city council. Vladimir Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet ambassador to Budapest was also there.

The guests called at the Angyalfold plant of the Hungarian Shipbuilding and Crane Factory (MHD). Forty per cent of the entire output of the MHD is exported to the Soviet Union: push-and-tow boats, floating cranes, gantry cranes for ports, and ships to pull barges. The products have been met with satisfaction. Soviet experts have given major assistance for the work of the factory.

The visit to the factory was followed by a meeting with workers of the factory. The meeting was addressed by Laszlo Marothy. He spoke of the history of the MDH -- one of the oldest factories of the capital -- spoke of its today's activities and then, referring to general economic issues, he said:

"Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries within the CMEA has been of especial importance for us in this difficult world economic situation. Foreign trade plays an outstanding role in Hungary's economy. Half of Hungary's foreign trade is transacted with the socialist countries, and one third of it is based on contracts with the Soviet Union.

"We cannot fulfill our international obligations and cannot realize our political and economic goals unless we develop and modernize our economy in line with the requirements. The HSWP CC and the government have defined our tasks. In politics we have unfolded socialist democracy and work place democracy.

"We shall refine the system and methods of the planning of economy. The regulators and inducements all encourage the initiative. We are determined to rely on the individuals and communities' dilligence and activity in socialist industry, the economic activities and the services."

Speaking of the international situation, Laszlo Marothy said that the Hungarian people espoused the peace programme, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress, and the other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

"The common interest of the socialist camp determines our activities at home and abroad. The fundamental principle of our actions is proletarian internationalism. Our friends can count on this country as a faithful and firm member of our fraternal community," said, among others, Laszlo Marothy.

Then the rostrum was taken by Viktor Grishin. He started his speech by telling that the sea and riverine ships and floating cranes of the MHD had won the appreciation of Soviet workers.

Then he spoke of the historical traditions that link the peoples of the two countries and the inhabitants of th two cities. He also spoke of the many-folded relations and potentials of cooperation, and spoke of the achievement s of the workers of Moscow.

Then he said: "The plans of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which envisage great economic and social development, convincingly prove the peaceful goals of these peoples.

"But the imperialist circles are not interested in international detente. They have failed to respond to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, keep stirring tension in the world, spur the arms race, and carry out an unbridled propaganda campaign aginst the socialist countries. This can be seen well on the example of Poland.

"Now the workers and communists of the Polish People's Republic are waging a struggle for the normalization of the situation of the country and for the strengthening of the positions of socialistm. Evidently, this is done not according to the taste of the NATO countries, especially the USA. These powers make provocative statements and deeds and thereby blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. We believe that the fraternal Polish people will solve the difficult tasks they are facing, will consolidate the achievements of socialism and will further strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

"In today's tense world situation, caused by the imperialist circles, unity and oneness of the workers of the socialist countries are of especial importance. We counter the imperialist policy of military adventures with the policy of peace and creation. Only this policy can meet the interests of the working class, and of mankind," said among others, Viktor Grishin.

FALUVEGI HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN MINISTER

AU251408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Financial Talks With Austria; Lajos Faluvegi Has Received Dr Herbert Salcher"]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Finance Dr Istvan Hetenyi, Dr Herbert Salcher, Austrian federal minister of finance, visited our country on 22 and 23 February. The meeting took place as part of the regular contacts that have developed between the two ministries of finance.

The sides participating in the talks reviewed topical financial aspects of economic cooperation, including tourism, joint ventures and cooperation in customs affairs. The Austrian federal finance minister was received by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, at the latter's office.

Dr Herbert Salcher departed our country on Tuesday. Dr Istvan Hetenyi and Dr Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Budapest, saw him off at the airport.

LAZAR CABLE TO KAMPUCHEAN PREMIER REPORTED

BK250854 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Feb (SPK) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent his congratulations to Chan Si on the occasion of the latter's appointment to the post of chairman of the PRK's Council of Ministers. In his message, Gyorgy Lazar said:

I wish that your work in this capacity, which is full of responsibility, will be crowned with successes in further consolidating Kampuchea's revolutionary gains, building a new society, enhancing the PRK's international position and deepening the fraternal cooperation between our two countries.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON CRIME STATISTICS

LD261142 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 25 Feb (MTI) -- The internal situation is calm in Hungary. One of the guarantees of favourable public mood is socialist legality prevailing in every field, thus in the administration of justice as well. At the same time, crime is a negative occurance which accompanies our social reality. Taking all these factors into consideration, public order and public security in our country is basically firm -- emphasized Dr Karoly Szijarto, chief public prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a press conference held in Bucharest on Thursday.

The chief public prosecutor then spoke of the characteristic in the development of crime in 1981 and pointed out: "It is an important task of the public prosecutor's office, together with every crime investigation and judicial organ, to direct, supervise and organize the stand against unfavorable social occurances. In the fight against antisocial behaviour, as well as against crimes, exploring the motives behind crime are among the means of the attorney organization, while the successful solving of crimes, proposing differentiated calling to account are among its tasks. Naturally, the public prosecutor's office constantly cooperates with other organs in this."

Dr Karoly Szijarto mentioned the complete enforcement of law as a basic and important task. The general supervising activity of the public prosecutor's office also promotes this. The most important means of this is the initiating investigations by attorneys. The public prosecutor's office urged also in 1981, that the competent authorities fulfill their control tasks, better utilize the experiences of their controlling, to take steps for eliminating deficiencies, and to call to account the implementation of their measures. The investigations of the public prosecutor's office are usually followed by attorney's measures -- protests, objections, warnings.

If, however, the infraction of the law arises from the violation of state or civic discipline, then the public prosecutor's office can initiate the calling to account of guilty persons. This was done in 724 cases in 1981 -- as compared with 591 in 1980.

Apart from complaints in connection with the work of administrative bodies, and those in criminal cases, a total of 3,677 protests were submitted on legal grounds in civilian cases. This number has not changed significantly in the past years. Naturally, the requests are frequently unfounded: The majority of those in 1981 were such, nonetheless the chief public prosecutor submitted a report to the supreme court in 352 cases. The number of all protests submitted on legal grounds in 1981 was 551, considerably less than the 659 in 1980.

Concerning crime: As compared to 1980 the number of crimes rose by 3.4, the number of perpetrators rose by 6.5 percent in 1981. Within all crimes committed, the number of those causing damage to the property of persons and against wealth rose by 9.8, violent crimes by (?10.1), traffice crimes by 4.8, economic crimes by 2.4 percent. At the same time the number of crimes causing damage to social property decreased by more than 10 percent. The proportion of various kinds of crimes did not change essentially last year as compared to the previous years, and this means that crimes against wealth account for the greater group (some 60 percent of all crimes committed). The number of traffice crimes rose from 16,906 in 1980 to 17,719, and drunken drivers account for a high percentage of perpetrators.

In connection with crimes of a ruffian character and those against life, the chief public prosecutor specially called attention to the fact that greater care must be turned to the prevention of such acts on the social level as well, as the provocative conduct of the complainant frequently elicits the employment of force.

The proportion of crimes against the state and against humanity did not change in Hungary in the past year, their number somewhat rose 65 such crimes were discovered in 1980, while in 1981 the number was 79. Of these incitement accounted for 75, spying against the state was discovered in four cases. The criminal investigation devotes special attention to the prevention of crimes of political character. They make efforts to obstruct conducts presenting danger to social order from a political point of view, and to break the process of these. In the interest of this aim, primarily political enlightenment must be placed to the forefront in all cases where the conduct gives possibilities for this. In the past year as well, such lawful measures were taken apart from criminal procedure as, for example, warning by police, minor offence procedures. In case these are not successful and if the conduct presents an act violating the Hungarian laws, criminal calling to account is initiated.

HORN ON COMMUNIST-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE

LD221504 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Feb (MTI) -- An interview on the dialogue between communist and social-democratic parties and timely world affairs with Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC was beamed by the Hungarian television in Sunday evening's political magazine, "A Het" (This Week), excerpts:

"Occasionally, when governments cannot come to terms parties are better disposed to ..." the reporter said, referring to a recent Vienna meeting of communist and social-democratic parties on European detente and disarmament.

"Quite so, that is what our experience shows," Gyula Horn said, "the communist-social democratic relationship has two main elements the first is a dialogue. It is not at all formal but rather very open and involving many critical elements. The dialogue covers all the major issues relative to inter-state relations and the two movements. The second elements is cooperation or, at least, the striving for cooperation.

"In the Vienna meeting both the communists and the social democrats stressed that it was a priority to cooperate with the socialist countries in order to free Europe from the atomic weapons and to make the SALT processes resume. It was also concluded that these goals and in general, the defusion of the international tension can all be served well by departing from the relevant recommendations submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

Gyula Horn was asked by a reporter of "A Het" two years ago if in the then tense international situation he held a new world war possible. He then answered in the negative. The question was put him once again.

"I again tell that there is no direct danger of a new world war," Gyula Horn said. "Yet it should be noted that the international situation has significantly deteriorated by comparison to the situation two years ago. First, because, in December 1979, NATO passed its well-known decision, whose realization is near. The West-European installation of the America missiles is scheduled to start in autumn 1983. Second, unlike two years ago, now there is the Polish crisis, and especially the tensions that, in connection with Poland, have been provoked from the West."

Asked "how the West European social-democratic movement endures the American pressure," Gyula Horn answered:

"In my view, concerning the fundamental issues of the international situation, certain social-democratic leaders, especially some among the West Germans, challenge the views of not only the Americans but one another as well."

In this connection Gyula Horn quoted a recent statement by Horst Ehmke, a leading member of the German Social-Democratic party:

...To those who in the West think that a display of force can solve the East European problems we tell that they are mistaken. Anti-communism does not work. There is need for negotiations with the Soviet Union and for work for the good of peace...

Gyula Horn continued: "If we add to this statements of Bruno Kreisky, Willy Brandt and other social-democratic leaders, we can tell that very many among the social-democratic leaders have realized the dangers of the American-inspired manipulations."

Of the HSWP's stand on the dialogue and cooperation with the several social-democratic and social parties, Gyula Horn said:

"For years we have strived for dialogue and cooperation, a possible cooperation, even though there are great ideological differences and very important political differences in views between us and the social democrats. But we do not emphasize them for they do not prevent us from carrying out a genuine dialogue with the social democrats on the problems that engage our, Europe's and the rest of the world's attention. That can be cooperation in itself, and we strive to know one another's stands and opinions and to define the directions of action. That is very important. Our party, within the range of possibility, has done all in its power to promote that cause," Gyula Horn said in the interview for "A Het".

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS -- Budapest, 24 Feb (MTI) -- Industrial production in Hungary has increased by 64.8 per cent since 1970, the Central Statistical Office reports. The 1981 output, after a slight decline the year before, rose by 2.3 per cent. The National Economic Plan for 1982 foresees 1 2-2.5 per cent growth in production. Since 1970 the workforce of the socialist sector of industry has fallen by 6.5 per cent. The drop occurred substantially in the past 3 years. In 1982 the workforce is expected to decrease by 1.8 per cent, while productivity will run 83-84 per cent over the level of 10-12 years ago. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 24 Feb 82 LD]

NEW TOLNA COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- Tolna County Council has a new chairman. The body has elected former Deputy Chairman Jozsef Csaszar to this post, since Antal Szabopal has resigned due to poor health. The former chairman was decorated by Tolna County Council in recognition of his 3 decades of service. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Feb 82 LD]

MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received for a farewell visit Razali bin Ismail, ambassador of the commonwealth of Malaysia, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 82 p 8 AU]

SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONCLUDES 25 FEB

Topics Summarized

LD251518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Since 0900 the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum has been continuing its debates; Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary is in the chair.

So far the issue most frequently raised by the discussion participants were: the consolidation of party organization in the factory enterprise, personnel policy; rebuilding of the party's prestige; definition of a place and role for party organizations in the self-managing and independent enterprise, and their activity to protect the employees' interests, particularly those of persons who are under the most difficult conditions.

Also discussed were party training, economic reform, party work with youth and in rural areas and the question of party work in the army was also raised.

Speaker Listed

LD251858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Correspondent Marek Tumanowicz report on PZPR Central Committee Plenum proceedings]

[Text] Discussions have continued since this morning on the Central Committee Politburo report delivered yesterday by General Wojciech Jaruzelski concerning the tasks of the party in the struggle for party unity, for consolidation of the people's power and for full public acceptance of socialism as well as on the draft declaration "What Are We Fighting for and Where Are We Heading?"

The main trends of the debate, to put them in a slogan form, are as follows: the main tasks of the primary party organizations; the party and youth; the role of party organizations in the implementation of the economic reform. Most of those who participated in the discussion emphasized the need for specific action and daily participation in solving the workers' current problems. Social matters make up a large part of these problems. In the situation when trade unions activities are suspended there is new scope for activity by party organizations.

Henryk Wojtal, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Krosno PZPR Voivodship Committee, devoted much attention to this. It is necessary, according to another participant in the discussion, Zbigniew Hanff, member of the Central Committee and a rescue worker at the "Staszic" anthracite mine in Katowice, to embed in social awareness the conviction that the party is capable of effectively solving the problems which worry us.

Party work is currently taking place under the specific conditions of martial law. The propaganda of our political enemies is striving to alter people's awareness in a destructive way and to spread doubt. It is even more important for party members, in their milieux to encourage an awareness of the superiority of the strategic objectives which are being achieved in Poland, rather than temporary objectives. Mieczyslaw Wojcik, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Slupsk PZPR Voivodship Committee, spoke on this topic.

I shall recall here Tadeusz Kosciuszko's saying, cited yesterday by Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski: There come times when one has to devote a lot in order to save everything.

The second trend in the discussion is the issue of party tasks in working with youth. Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, spoke on this subject, among others.

In the past dozen or so months great harm has been done to the political awarness of the young generation. This is also the reason for certain tasks in historical education. The ideological stance of young Poles must be formed in a conscious way and, above all, wisely.

The inseparability of the party program with the aspirations of young people and the necessity to restore the credibility of the authorities, as well as to guarantee for young people partnership in solving the most important problems of the country and, finally, the need to develop political work in the academic milieux and to improve the prestige of the sociopolitical sciences were emphasized in the speeches by Andrzej Styczynski, member of the Central Committee and ironworker from the "Elterma" enterprise in Swiebodzin in Zielona Gora Voivodship, and Jozef Woloch, candidate member of the Central Committee and a lecturer at the Wroclaw Polytechnic.

Finally, the third subject was the party and economic reform. The need for activities which protect the interests of consumers in the new system of determining prices for the majority of products was stressed, for instance, by Jadwiga Nowakowska, member of the Central Committee and master worker at the Femina factory in Lodz. She also said it is necessary to define rapidly the place and role of party organizations in a self-governing, self-financing and independent enterprise.

Many of those taking part in today's discussion also stressed the necessity of training party cadres in the sphere of key issues pertaining to the economic reform. Among others, Antoni Wrobel, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party works committee at the Plock petrochemical works, spoke on this subject.

The discussion at the plenum continues. We shall keep you informed about how this discussion is progressing in subsequent bulletins.

Other Speakers

LD251742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee resumed deliberations this morning with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, in the chair. The discussions are continuing. So far 20 speakers have taken the floor in the discussion. Here is a description of the last two speeches.

Ryszard Kucharski, first secretary of the works committee at the Warsaw car factory described the difficulties which the factory work force is experiencing at the moment and stated that it is necessary for the economic administration to act in a more speedy and efficient way. The factory if functioning at present at a considerably reduced productivity level. The speaker expressed his approval of the help given to the factory by the Soviet Union. He also pointed out the need to search more intensively for domestic possibilities which have been imported up to now.

Next, Zbigniew Warczuk, director of a pediatric hospital in Kielce, referred to the question of intensifying the party's propaganda activity, of consolidating its ranks and of uniting the community round the socialist line of renewal. The speaker also emphasized the need to work out a new formula for trade unions in line with the expectations of working people. He spoke with concern about the extremely difficult conditions in which the local health service is functioning.

Basiak, Zaczkowski Speak

LD251744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Seventh PZPR Central Committee is in the second day of its debates, with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, in the chair. Discussion continues. So far 22 speakers have taken the floor. Here is the context of the last two speeches.

Janusz Basiak, first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg PZPR Voivodship Committee, pointed out that good work is the fundamental duty of a Polish citizen today. This is because our material existence is imperilled most. All problems can be solved exclusively by ourselves. The speaker also stressed that there are still many party organizations and party members that are on the defensive. The building of the credibility and authority of the PZPR must be done not by means of slogans but with facts, and toil from the very foundations, the results of which will be seen in the future. Only through struggle is it possible for the party to regain its authentic character.

Maj Gen Stanislaw Zachzkowski, deputy minister of internal affairs, taking the floor in the discussion presented problems connected with the current sociopolitical situation in the country. He assessed the state of public order and safety and discussed against this backdrop the tasks which are essential in order to strengthen it.

Speeches Continue

LD251934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] In the morning under the chairmanship of Wojceich Jaruzelski, premier and first secretary of the party Central Committee, the debates of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum were resumed.

The discussion is being continued. So far 29 persons have taken the floor. Most frequently raised were issues connected with strengthening the place and role of party organizations ir works enterprises, the consolidation of party ranks and personnel policy. Also discussed were matters connected with the economic reform and the activity of the party organizations to protect the employees' interests. Ideological training was mentioned propaganda activity, party work among young people, the activity of the party in the army, the rebuilding of trust between the party and the nation, cooperation between the top and grassroots of the party and ties with the working class.

It was stressed that the basic duty of a Pole today is good work.

Central Committee member Aleksander Kusnierz spoke of the party duty to monolithic action for the political and socioeconomic stabilization of the country. He stressed the high responsibility which rests on the members of the party authorities for the present and the future of the party. He also characterized the criteria of party bearing [pol partyj-nosc] including among them: steadfastness of views and conviction of their correctness.

A private farmer from the village of (Ponizie) in Suwalki Voivodship Tadeusz Jaglowski, adopted an attitude toward the difficulties and troubles which are encountered by the food economy. He spoke about erroneous animal husbandry activity and about the propitiousness of forming the correct correlations between prices.

The next discussion participant, Zbigniew Kamecki, lecturer from the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw, submitted his speech for the protocol of the seventh plenum, with a brief statement expressing full support for the contents of the Politburo report, presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski and stressing the need to consistently implement the tasks formulated there.

Czeslaw Borowski, foreman and electrician from the Adamow power station, in his short speech brought into relief the significance of deepening the unity of theory and practice in the actions of all party echelons and organizations. He stated that in the present conditions there can be no question of difference in the views of the members and party aktiv, as far as fundamental issues are concerned.

Jerzy Blaszak, senior foreman from the Bastory steelworks in Chorzow, continued some motifs taken up by (?the last) speaker. He added that there can be no question in the party of a division into "us" and "them," the top and bottom.

It is also (?necessary) to take care to overcome the existing shortcomings in ideological knowledge. And the phenomena of waiting for guidelines and directives only from the top. All party members must be convinced that the Central Committee, elected at the ninth congress, is their authentic representation.

The next speaker, a pensioner from Bielsko Voivodship, Wiktor Koziolek, who mentioned his experience in the Sub-Beskid countryside where he lives, indicated the great significance of a principled stance in the bearing of party members. He stated that if the cells of the PZPR always acted in accordance with the assumptions of the party, with its ideology, then the community would not be so prone to false defenders. He stressed that the authentic vetting of party members is being carried out by reality, in which Leninist norms of intraparty life prove themselves most fully.

The first secretary of Rzeszow Voivodship, Franciszek Karp, dealt with the conditions for leading the country from the crisis, stressing that the basic platform here is the economy, on whose healing and development the activity of the party should concentrate. In Pzeszow Voivodship, a favorable phenomenon is noted, both in the countryside and the towns. For example, recently 30 enterprises from this region commenced production of much sought after agricultural implements. It is necessary to exploit more broadly local raw materials in the production of essential items. A special role may be played here by closer cooperation between science and practice.

The plenum debates are still in progress. We shall acquaint our listeners with the successive speeches at the plenum, in the first part of the discussion after the news.

Kucharski on Production

LD260022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee plenum today was addressed by Ryszard Kucharski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Warsaw car factory works committee.

The most important matter, he stated, for me and the party aktiv, and the management of the Warsaw car factory, is the question of production and restoring efficiency [word indistinct]. Things are simply bad in production. If action is not taken sufficiently quickly we shall come to a standstill. At present the factory with great difficulty is using around 50 percent of its capacity. Such a situation is not always a result of a lack of deliveries from abroad. Often our domestic suppliers also let us down. Also, the state administration does not always act with proper efficiency.

Since the beginning of the year, for example, not a single complete car of the "Polonez" type has left the factory assembly line. The car factory continues to have enormous problems in production; and it is worth recalling that calculations show that each person employed in the factory which gives the final product ensures employment to 40 others.

In the work of the factory party organiztion we have taken as our point of departure the assumption that the most important thing is to convince our work force, the workers who throughout the past 1 and 12 years were subjected to a certain processing, that we have pure, honest and just intentions. We have not always succeeded in this, and we have not always managed to break through the wall of indifference. The political struggle is still in progress, and we still cannot succumb to complacency.

I observe with concern that in party work we have a convenient way of behaving. This consists in the fact that we always try to find the guilty person not in ourselves, but in the man who is above us. Recently for example, I attended a party meeting of a primary party organization in the automobile industry, at which a discussion lasting several hours was devoted to the problem of how the miner can best work his standard day; on the other hand, not a word was said about what could be done so that the cars burn less gasoline.

Thus it is time for us to begin to act according to the principle: Let everyone act in his own backyard, and as best as he can, and not in his neighbor's.

Perhaps these are (?trivial) matters, but they contribute to the totality of the party's action. The party must represent the interests of working people, and stand in their defense, while at the same time being a revolutionary, militant party, which rids itself of dishonest get-rich-quick types, people acting to the detriment of the community. It must be a strong party, monolithic, and without divisions into wings.

I want to be sure that we are all in the same Marxist-Leninist party. Precisely today, in such a difficult period, we must, as the Central Committee, present ourselves as a body not disrupted by divergences of action. I wish to end on a note of caution, for the lower down this type of information reaches, the louder will be the echo of the primary party organizations. We must at the same time remember that we are not only observed by our community, but also from other directions. Therefore, I stress once again: We must be monolithic and united.

The Politburo report in conjunction with the premier's speech in the Sejm, have already given a specific program of action, and not only for the party. People expect the intentions and declarations to finally become deeds. It is good that the declarations: "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going?" will be submitted for discussion in the primary party organizations. For then it will be a declaration worked out by the whole party.

General Lukasik Address

LD252326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Edward Lukasik, member of the Central Committee and deputy commander of the Air Force in charge of political affairs, took the floor during the Central Committee discussion today. On 13th December, he stated, the armed forces were entrusted with historic and responsible tasks, arising from the essence of martial law. This decision was taken with Poland in mind. In accordance with the way events are taking their course [stosownie do biegu wydarzen], units of the armed forces cooperate closely with the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, effectively safeguarding the state's land, sea and air borders, protecting the key production enterprises, guaranteeing law and order and work in safe and secure conditions.

We often ask ourselves: What explains the attitude of the soldiers? This was possible thanks, among other things, to the fact that the party, as far as the armed forces are concerned, guided in practice by the Leninist norms of intraparty life, retained its ideological and organizational cohesion, discipline and ability to act offensively. The party is the soul of the current shape and quality of the armed forces. The fact that numerous soldiers have joined the party in a period of carrying out the most difficult of tasks -- being, as it were, in the front line -- assumes a symbolic significance.

We are profoundly aware of internal and external factors which determine the current situation. We vigilantly watch the growing attempts at actions aimed at causing public disquiet in our country; attempts which are antistate and antiparty -- and, therefore, in their essence -- anti-Polish.

In leaflets, slogans and whispered propaganda, the opponent calls for passive resistance, for nonobservance of the laws of the state of martial law, for organizing silent and, at times, even openly hostile demonstrations. Currently, it also aims the edge of its subversive propaganda against the armed forces, attempting to strike at what is most sensitive; an important element in the inviolable construction of the socialist state. It strives to undermine the traditional link between the Armed Forces and the public; to set them at loggerheads. We must resolutely counteract these perfidious designs. We are doing it, in the army conditions, with great effectiveness. [sentence as heard]

Rakowski, Kubiak, Others Speak

LD252220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The seventh party Central Committee plenum has been in progress since this morning, chaired by Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. Two of the speakers were Maciej Augusciuk, foreman from the "Warszawa-Praga" railroad engine depot, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski expressed his views on several current issues which in his view merited special attention. He replied to the fairly frequently posed question as to whether the course toward accord before 13 December last year was correct. Yes, he said, it was a correct course, for it was connected with accord with the community; it was a chance to solve the conflict, a chance one could not fail to exploit.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski supported the thesis contained in the Politburo report expressing the hope for reaching national accord. One chance for this are the committees for national salvation which are spontaneously coming into being. Our main aim is to regain the credibility of the party. The speaker also commented on the proposals recently submitted for discussion by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, concerning the future of the trade union movement.

At the end of his speech, he contributed his observations and opinions on the discussion at the plenum concerning ways to consolidate the unity and strength of the party.

Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary spoke on several issues in the discussion at the plenum. Among other issues the discussed matters of cultural policy arising from the resolution of the ninth party congress as well as issues concerning publishing, and the growth in the effectiveness of scientific and research work within the context of the needs of our economy.

He reported that, on the latter issue, concrete analyses are in preparation concerning what (?we now have) and what can be done in this field.

Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, expressed his opinion on the subject of the struggle carried out in the years 1980-81 for the rebirth of the party, and its Marxist-Leninist character. These were, he stressed, battles for the concentration of the community around urgent matters and for the unity of the nation. It was a struggle for the socialist interests of the state and the nation. Other alternatives -- those of a struggle against socialism -- were opposed to this course.

Also today, he continued, a struggle is being waged, which, for the party, is linked with a real socialist renewal. The speaker devoted much attention to questions of implementing the economic reform.

Kociolek Criticizes Solidarity

LD260940 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Kociolek's Speech at 7th Plenum" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (PAP) -- First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Stanislaw Kociolek said:

"The various disputes we had within our party and in many respects for her benefit are of minor importance. The struggle was on for issues which were much more significant than many a dispute within the party. However, other appraisals and a different classification of the struggle are being notoriously promoted, also in mass media at the moment.

The appraisals in question are different from those propagated by the party at its 9th congress, in the resolutions adopted at the 4th plenum of the Central Committee, and in the report delivered to the Central Committee by Comrade Jaruzelski at present. This is a deformity, and I don't think that it was promoted for the reasons of research. As a matter of fact, this is a different orientation and it concerns not only a dispute over the past but also over tomorrow, over the future; over the socialist orientation of the renewal, and not over the construction of some new system, whose contents, scope, and targets have not been quite clearly specified. It is also to this end that a campaign of hatred for the party is being launched. This is not a struggle against all kinds of deviations within the party but one against the party inself.

A sharp emphasis on internal divisions which is imposed on the party most often from the outside, reflects the intention to keep the party split, against the intention expressed in the report delivered by Comrade Jaruzelski. So what is the actual purpose of that? Is it to steadily push the party to the sidelines as an internally split association?

We have already had enough experience of the effects of a different emanation of political forces which was to consist in the division of power between Solidarnosc, the church and the party.

The problem does not reside in the question of whether the line of accord has been correct.

I wish to emphasize: An attack against the socio-political system was developed a long time ago already. I think that we were sticking too strictly to the interpretation that the intentions of a sizeable part of the Solidarnosc leadership were pure, that the extremists could be separated from the base, that an agreement could be reached. The right wingers developed a large-scale campaign to extricate Poland from the system of alliances. We reacted to that basically in the resolutions of the Central Committee and government statements. But a deadly danger was arising in the form of rampant nationalism and finally anti-state build-up was effected.

The proclamation of martial law provided merely a prospect for starting up an economic reconstriction. Itis a national problem today to maintain, or rather to improve our position among the fraternal countries.

Koziolek on Trade Unions

LD260010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Zdzislaw Koziolek, member of the Central Committee and pensioner from Bielsko Biala Voivodship, said at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum: We have all known for a long time that the party is not homogeneous either in the ideological or in the political sense. Many people who sought advantages and treated the party as an instrument and an effective means for attaining their aims joined it. Until now we have considered individual talks to be the most effective way of examining the ideology of party members, but it was not a very effective way. It did not free the party of people who had a definite aim and who were ready to declare anything whatsoever just to attain that aim. Verifications did not eliminate people who were alien in the ideological and political sense and thus did not fulfill their proper tasks.

Initially after August people who were weaker and those for whom party affiliation had ceased to pay left the party. Worthwhile people who painfully experienced yet another disappointment and consequently stopped believing in the truthfulness of ideas and the sincerity of the intentions of the party leadership also left. Ideological party members proclaimed themselves in moments of trial to be resolutely with the party. Thus a true verification has taken place. We now know whom we have to deal with; who should be eliminated from the party; who should be allowed to return, and who should be banned from the party forever.

In order for the party to win the confidence of the community it must be consistent in settling accounts with those of its members who have caused it to lose this conference.

All those who have brought the country to ruin must be punished, both prominent leaders of Solidarity and of the party. If the first did not exist, the others would not have either.

The party must be constantly in touch with the working class. It must act on its behalf and in its interests. The nation would not have looked for a defender in Solidarity, had the party consistently observed its ideological and political assumptions.

The activity of trade unions is essential for the implementation of socialist renewal. These unions must be independent and self-governing but at the same time they must observe their statutes. Any introduction of a political element into the activity of trade unions must be nipped in the bud, the sanction being illegalization.

It is also necessary to oppose resolutely attempts to regenerate the territorial structure which in itself creates conditions for the transformation of trade union activity into political activity. If trade unions are to exist also in the countryside, a decisive majority of farmers proclaim themselves in favor of these functions being assumed by agricultural circles.

The introduction of the economic reform at a time of a profound crisis is a very difficult matter, but the reform must be introduced consistently and without making any concessions. The most important thing is for the government not to give in to pressure on the issue of the reform since the reform is very correct in its assumptions and can pass the test only when implemented with iron consistency.

New Politburo Members

LD252210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2154 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is continuing its session in Warsaw.

A resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was passed unanimously. The Central Committee elected Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak and Marian Wozniak candidate members of the Politburo.

The proceedings are continuing.

Biography of Wozniak

LD260950 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Marian Wozniak" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (PAP) -- Born in 1936. He graduated from the Poznan Academy of Economics in 1957.

In the years 1967-70 he was chairman of the Municipal People's Council Presidium in (?Plock) and till 1973, deputy chairman of the Warsaw Voivodship People's Council.

Since 1979, he was the voivode of Siedlce. In June 1981 he was elected first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Siedlce. He discharged the function till August, 1981.

He was elected member of the PUWP Central Committee and CC secretary at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

He is deputy chairman of a PUWP CC Commission for the Elaboration of a PUWP Perspective Programme and member of the Economic Reform and Economic Policy Commission.

Biography of General Kiszczak

LD260954 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Biography Czeslaw Kiszczak" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (PAP) -- Born in 1925. He has been in the Polish Army since 1945. He has been in the Polish military counter-intelligence service for many years. In the years 1972-1979 he was chief of military intelligence combining that function with that of the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army.

In 1979 he was promoted to division general.

In April 1979 he became chief of the military internal services of the Ministry of National Defence.

He also became chairman of the government coordinating commission for strengthening rule of law and observance of public order.

In July, 1981, he was appointed undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Later he was appointed the minister of internal affairs.

Since the 9th PUWP Extraordinary Congress he has been member of the PUWP Central Committee.

He is a member of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

LD260756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Following 2 days of intensive work, the Seventh Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee, the first since the introduction of martial law, came to an end shortly before midnight.

On behalf of the Commission of Resolutions and Motions, Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, presented the draft resolution of the seventh Central Committee plenum. Once the document had been amended and made more precise, it was accepted unanimously.

In the part of the session devoted to organizational matters Kazimierz Barcikowski proposed that three of the members of the Central Committee be recalled: Zygmunt Bobrowski, who submitted his resignation, and Marian Arendt and Jan Malanowski. This proposal was voted on and accepted by the Central Committee.

Later in the seventh plenum, First Secretary of the Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski, with the authorization of the Politburo, requested the Central Committee to approve the candidatures of Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak and of Minister of Internal Affairs Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak as alternate members of the Politburo. He also asked whether there were any other candidates. No other names were put forward. Once a returning committee had been elected, the secret voting began. Of the 182 votes that were cast and of the 181 valid votes, Czeslaw Kiszczak received 179 and Marian Wozniak, 178. They were thus elected candidate members of the Politburo.

At the end of the session First Secretary of the Central Committee Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed the assembly and stressed the richness of the threads running through the discussion at the seventh plenum. At the moment, he stated, the most important thing is to convey the substance of the seventh plenum resolution to the party masses, and iron consistency in implementing it. The key element for the party is to win over working people and to gain their confidence in and understanding of party policy. Not 1 day or moment can be wasted, especially since we are armed with arguments resulting from joint discussion.

At another point in his speech, the first secretary drew attention to the fact that the party has emerged from difficult tests. We should speed up the regeneration of the party through dynamic actions, through a return to the contents and spirit of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, through the discussion which should develop around the draft declaration "What We Are Fighting For, What We Are Aiming At." The declaration will be the work of the whole party and will be implemented by the whole party.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski then pointed out the need to win over nonparty people to the party program. This winning over will serve, and must be linked to, the making of party activities carried out in the spirit of socialist renewal more credible. This stems from our most profound conviction that only socialism guarantees our nation's development. One should also see, along-side the long-term tasks, the tasks and problems that lie closer. This calls for specific actions in every sector, even unpopular actions. There is simply no other way out. The party is pained at not being able to fulfill all the public's expectations in the material sphere today. But after all, there is an enormous field for actions dependent on sensitivity to human affairs. This is where the party's enormous reserves lie. In this area it must be intransigent. Against this background the first secretary emphasized the significance of a thorough analysis of and reaction to letters, complaints and signals from the public, (?of control) and of the implementation of correct motions and postulates. Both in these spheres and in others, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, numerous initiatives are necessary to document the fact that words are followed by deeds and that argumentation is followed by real achievements.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also devoted a great deal of attention to the affairs of the younger generation and to the tasks for party echelons and organizations in this regard. It is a matter above all of developing initiatives for housing construction, for solving the problems of the young family and for the social and professional advancement of young people. The young, he said, must have clear, comprehensible prospects. The essential task is to start on solutions to these problems through concrete undertakings. The young must see the party as the force that creates all of its opportunities.

In characterizing the problems of the link between town and countryside, between the working class and the peasantry, between industry and agriculture, the first secretary of the Central Committee pointed out the need to take action to strengthen and deepen these links. Wojciech Jaruzelski said the next momentous task facing the party is the creation of broad opportunities for nonparty people, for people devoted to Poland and socialism. Justified hopes rest with the civic committees of National Salvation, which are being created enthusiastically.

The final part of the speech by the first secretary was devoted to the matter, brought out in such strong relief at the seventh plenum, of party unity. He stressed that it has found its expression in the resolution. At the same time, Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed several crucial problems connected with the development of party initiatives to win the battle to lead the economy out of the crisis, pointing out that above all, one has to put one's stake on the people. He expressed his highest esteem and thanks to the miners for their selfless work in service of the fatherland. We know what we are aiming at. We are convinced of the correctness of the road we are following. We are also convinced, he stressed, that the next PZPR Central Committee plenum, the eighth, will take place in a better situation and that we will have taken another step forward.

Plenum Concludes

LD252344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Seventh Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee ended a few moments ago.

It was dedicated to the party's targets in the struggle for its unity and the consolidation of the people's power, for a full social acceptance of socialism.

Thirty-eight speakers took the floor. They referred to the contentions of the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress held last July, stressing the determined will of the party to march along the path of renewal.

Special attention was paid to the role of the party in the society and the state, to its partnership cooperation with allied countries, and to the broad involvement in cogoverning of all who recognize the socialist model of our state.

The speakers pointed to the need for international agreement, for taking into consideration the existing differences in world outlook, rebirth of the trade union movement. [sentence as heard] Special concern was expressed about young people and the need to open up broad prospects for them.

The debate also dealt with the creation of favorable conditions for the activities of intellectuals and all social strata in the development of the national culture. All these issues were examined against the background of the present economic difficulties resulting from the errors of the past period. The speakers stressed the need to create premises, through the reform, for the restoration of a normal rhythm to the economy and ensuring opportunities for it for further development.

The resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was passed unanimously.

During the part of the debate dealing with organizational matters the Central Committee elected as candidate members of the Central Committee PolitburoLt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, and Marian Wozniak, Central Committee secretary.

The debate was summed up by the PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. The plenum concluded with the singing of the "Internationale."

MEDIA PREVIEWS 26-27 SEJM SESSION TOPICS

Warsaw Radio Report

LD260604 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Today at 1100 the Sejm will begin a 2-day session. A report by the commission for mandates and regulations regarding the filling of deputies' mandates will be delivered. Eleven mandates remain unfilled, and it is anticipated that the Sejm will fill 8 of them during this session.

During the first day of the session, the deputies' debate will concentrate on the draft laws connected with the economic reform. The government has submitted eight draft laws: on socioeconomic planning, on prices, on the financial management of state enterprises, on the taxation of units of the socialized economy, on banking law, on conferring a statute on the National Bank of Poland, on state statistics and on authorization to conduct foreign trade.

The commission has also submitted the draft of a Sejm resolution regarding the determination of a list of the goods and services for which official prices will be fixed. The commission's report will be delivered by Deputy Zbigniew Gertych.

Seventeen deputies have put their names down for the discussion, including representatives of the deputies' clubs and circles.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

LD260946 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 26 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP) -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today referred to the topics to be taken up by today's plenary session of the Polish Sejm (parliament) and wrote:

"The scope of problems to be tackled at today's 19th session of the Sejm is centred on the economic reform. Today's debate consitutes a consecutive phase in working out the legal bases for the economy which is now entering the paths of the reform.

"In their present version, the draft laws differ, from those which had been forwarded to the Sejm in December last year. As compared with the proposals included in the first version of the drafts, the Sejm powers in shaping the economic processes have been broadened".

"It is not for the first time that we are reforming (?economy), but it is for the first time that it is being done on such a scale and in such a complementary way. The weakness of the to-date reforms consisted, among others, in the lack of genuine guarantees for the changes that were to be introduced. Presently, the new management system will be protected by virtues of Sejm bills. It will be implemented with a considerable contribution on the part of Sejm deputies and Sejm committees".

"The legislative guarantees and the authority of the Sejm should prevent us from shallowing and departing from the economic reform -- our chance for overcoming the crisis and entering the path of development", TRYBUNA LUDU said in the end.

SEJM COMMISSION MEETS ON PRICES FOR SERVICES

LD252132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry today discussed the principles of a general system of contracted deliveries of agricultural goods and new prices for services provided by the cooperatives of agricultural circles. Deputy Boleslaw Struzek from the ZEL chaired the session.

Jan Zaleski, first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, presented the participants in the meeting with the newly formulated principles of the general signing of contracts for agricultural goods. This system is aimed at strengthening the market links between town and village and at establishing the principles for the contracting which would meet the provisions of the economic reform that is being implemented.

The leading theme of the amendments to the principles concerning the contracting is the fact that entering into agreement on the sale of agricultural goods to the state and fulfilling the agreed supply will give the farm the right to purchase a certain number of industrial production means and coal and, in the case of farming goods, fodder, too. All sectors of agriculture will be covered by the same principles of contracting.

The new regulations will make it incumbent on a parish cooperative or on a parish contracting unit to supply the farmer with the industrial means of production. If this unit fails to provide the farmer with an opportunity to purchase the means which are envisaged in the agreement, it will face a fine. A fine will also be paid by a farmer who does not fulfill crop supplies if this is not caused by natural disasters. For example, for a contracted porker a farm will obtain the right to purchase 200 kilograms of coal and 35 kilograms of fertilizer in its pure form. The draft regulations will be discussed with the relevant circles.

Zdzislaw (Zembrzycki), chairman of the Central Board of the Union of the Agricultural Circles and Organizations, presented the new draft price list for mechanical services at the session.

The price increase is needed in order to implement in cooperatives of agricultural circles the new economic and financial system which envisages the independence and self-financing of the units. Until last year the service activity of the circles was resulting in losses. On average, the prices of the services will be increased by 170 percent.

PRIMATE GLEMP CHAIRS EPISCOPATE COUNCIL MEETING

LD251448 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (PAP) -- The chief council of the Polish Episcopate chaired by Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp met in the seat of Warsaw archbishops here yesterday, SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote.

During the session the council decided on the agenda of two-day debates of 183th plenary conference of Poland's Episcopate which opens in Warsaw today.

POPE APPOINTS THREE NEW AUXILIARIES TO GLEMP

LD251600 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] John Paul II has appointed three new auxiliaries to Mgr Jozef Glemp, archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, and primate of Poland. They are, Mgr Jerzy Dabrowski, Mgr Jan Nowak and Mgr Kazimierz Romaniuk, each of whom has been nominated to a titular bishopric.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES

LD252306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] A verdict has been passed in the Warsaw District Military Court in Krakow in the case of Mieczyslaw Gil and Edward Nowak who have been charged, on the basis of the evidence gathered, with failure to abandon trade union activity after 13 December last year as members of the workers' commission of steelworkers of NSZZ Solidarity in the Lenin Steelworks, and aiming to carry out strike actions and organizing together with others a regional strike committee.

Holding key posts in the committee they assumed the powers of the Regional Board of Malopolska NSZZ Solidarity in the framework of which they led the strike action in the combine named after Lenin, and in their appeals and resolutions they called for support for these actions in other work enterprises until the state authorities fulfill the submitted postulates.

Those sentenced have also been recognized as being guilty of having disseminated false information in public speeches and in illegally published publications in which they called for resistance and opposition to the militarization of the steelworks and to decisions made by the authorities.

Mieczyslaw Gil has been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of public rights. Edward Nowak has been sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment and deprivation of public rights for 2 years. The verdict was passed summarily and is legally binding.

ILLEGAL PRINTING PRESS DISCOVERED IN WROCLAW

LD252004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Correspondent's report from Wroclaw]

[Text] Sempolno is a suburban district of Wroclaw, a quiet place where mainly employees of the near-by industrial plants and universities and officials of the state administration live. This is all the more reason why the news of a discovery of a clandestine printing shop in an apartment at No 72 Debowski Street caused such a sensation -- functionaries of the security service of the voivodship headquarters of the Wroclaw Citizens' Militia uncovered printing equipment, a storeroom full of paper and printing ink in the apartment of 48-year-old (Wojciech Binda). Approximately 3,000 printed leaflets entitled "From Day to Day," the content of which was aimed against the political system of the country and against martial law, and which was calculated to arouse the community's anxiety, were found. Forged permits for travel in the country while under the state of martial law, forged identity papers and a collection of books and brochures slandering our country and published abroad, were also found.

(Wojciech Binda), a former owner of small-scale construction business in Radwalicen near Wroclaw, has had many professions and has a rich criminal past. He was once sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for causing an automobile accident in which a man died.

He set up the printing shop after 13 December of last year and roped in six students from the Wroclaw University to aid him.

Investigations aimed at establishing the quantity and nature of the illegal publications printed at the clandestine printing shop of (Wojciech Binda) are nearing completion.

UNDERGROUND GROUP 'GRAFIK' MEMBERS SENTENCED

LD251238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Silesian Military District Court in Wroclaw, sitting in Zielona Gora, passed sentences on the organizers of an illegal union called Underground Movement of National Renewal ("Grafik"). The members of the union prepared and published posters for public places in Debno Lubuskie, Gorzow Voivodship, with false information which was likely to incite social unrest. The accused are: (Irena Malenczyk), (Janina Romanczewicz) and Wlodzimierz Mazur, who were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and deprivation of civic rights for 3 years; the fourth accused, Krzysztof Kazimierczuk, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and loss of civic rights for 2 years. The sentences cannot be appealed.

PZPR MEMBER DISCUSSES PARTY'S SITUATION

AU251542 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 22 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Jerzy Oseka interview with Witold Malinowski, PZPR Central Committee member and farmer in Lomza Voivodship: "Consistently and Promptly" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What have you been doing in the past 2 months as a member of the party's highest authority? Have you been politically active?

[Answer] I have attended open meetings of my basic party organization, at which I discussed the present situation and presented the current affairs of the party and country. I continue to meet farmers almost every day, and they want to know about the information relayed by television or the press. People want to have clarity on many issues and come to see me to find out how things really are.

[Question] Do you have enough information to give them the necessary lowdown?

[Answer] I attend the sessions of the executive body of the Lomza PZPR Voivodship Committee and many conferences, at which I present the views of my community. I also receive current information and materials on the country's situation from the Central Committee. At the beginning of January I attended a meeting with the central authorities to discuss the situation. I was asked a number of questions and was presented with some problems about which we had to sound out our own community.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] The further activity of Solidarity. I take the view that an organization that violates its statute cannot operate during the state of martial law if it engages in politics instead of defending employees. There was also a question about the length of martial law. I think that martial law can be rescinded as soon as the situation in the country returns to normal; that is, as soon as the illegal activities, which violate public order, have ceased, as soon as production becomes consistent again and the moods of our society calm down.

[Question] What impact can members of the party authorities now exert on party activities?

[Answer] It is limited to consultations only. After the ninth party congress the situation has improved and the views of the members of party bodies are taken into consideration. Martial law has stimulated still further our willingness to work, despite technical difficulties of communications and travel. Response to events is now more rapid, and many issues are settled posthaste.

[Question] At the same time, party work is again based mainly on directives and centralization, and the executive bodies play the leading role.

[Answer] Under martial law the situation, including staff matters, varies. If someone asks for dismissal or if the party leadership concludes that a given comrade has failed under the new conditions, then no plenum is convened because such matters will emerge and full information on them will be supplied to members of the voivodship committee.

[Question] Is it not true that many matters in political and economic life take place outside the party?

[Answer] It is true that the party's role has weakened. For example, a single person in the administration may change the decisions made in our area by the party and other political elements. It is hard to agree to that because it undermines the authority of the political forces and the basic party organization. There was a period before martial law when party members -- especially those with long party service -- felt the lack of miliancy and action. Solidarity overwhelmed the party. There were charges that the party was too tolerant and, as the people's leading force, was unable to cope with the attacks against it and against the system.

[Question] Is this manifestation countryside?

[Answer] There are many issues with regard to which a single official in the voivodship office changes the decisions made together with the party organizations. We have just discussed this matter with the executive body of the voivodship committee.

[Question] Is this because party organizations and bodies fail to show initiative?

[Answer] Certainly, the party is to blame. Just take the proposals addressed to the committees. Too little consideration has been given to them, although they were sent to the rural committees, the voivodship committee and the Central Committee. Also, there are matters that emerged after August concerning the members of the former party leadership. Many people associated those matters with the entire party and not with individual people.

[Question] What should be done to help the party regain trust?

[Answer] I think that the quilty ones must face the consequences to the end, and that the state tribunal should be set up. It must be made clear that it is not the party that is to blame, but individual people, who face severe consequences. It is also necessary to restore the basic party organizations to their authority so that the party is the party, that no decisions are made without its knowledge and that nothing important takes place in the country without its participation.

[Question] Yes, but who is going to rehabilitate this authority?

[Answer] If the matters brought up by various party levels are settled reliably and honestly, if the practice by which criticism is recorded only in the minutes of meetings is stopped, if we promote discussions and convincing arguments, and if we stop offering evasive answers -- a practice I have often experienced myself when criticizing the administration -- things will be better. Things will be better if individual members of the party or of the authorities are given convincing arguments that they are, say, wrong, and are not pooh-poohed instead.

[Question] Does not martial law encourage directives, the cutting off of discussion, pooh-poohing grassroots initiatives and sidestepping elected party bodies?

[Answer] Martial law is not interfering with party activities. We must have directives, but martial law does not curb party life. We have an operational group in our region, but it does not act on its own. It consults party organizations on many issues.

[Question] We hear more and more about compulsory deliveries of farm produce. What about your views on this?

[Answer] We have already had compulsory deliveries, and we can say that they put our economy flat on its back. If you force our peasant to do something he will do just the opposite and will certainly not work any better. Compulsory deliveries are no incentive to work. However, it is necessary to tighten procurement. For example, in the fall the central authorities had sowing grains distributed among farmers. In our parish alone 300 tons of such grains were distributed. Instead of asking farmers to supply their own grain in exchange for the sowing grain at a reasonable ratio, the state asked for money, which not only did not stimulate procurement, but even emptied the grain stores because farmers bought the sowing grain from the state and then went to the market to sell them at double the price.

[Question] Who is going to fight for the issues you bring up when farm trade unions and other farm organizations have been suspended?

[Answer] It was necessary to suspend trade unions, but this suspension includes those that had worked without reproach. I do not want to be partial, but the rural trade union of agricultural circles and organizations was just such a good union. It is a fact that no one can now fight for us. That is why the party organizations and the ZSL circles will have to do it for us.

JERZY URBAN WRITES ON POSSIBLE DOMESTIC UNREST

AU250825 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Feb 82 p 3

[J. Urban commentary: "Our Spring"]

[Text] In an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Mrs Ewa Milewicz, a titled Solidarity fighter, says that the surprise which greeted the introduction of martial law was the same as if the Martians had landed, and she boasts that after midnight on 12 December she began to travel around in order to warn the leaders that their friends were being taken away from their homes. Mrs Milewicz did not succeed in this activity. I hasten to assure her that as a state employee I was involved in warning people too within the scope of my employment, much earlier and much more persistently. I also did not succeed in this.

In connection with the Solidarity leadership's resolution to arrange political rallies on 17 December which were to turn into a general strike, the government spokesman announced on 12 December in the name of the government that the authorities would not allow such a development of events.

The government spokesman warned "firmly that the entire responsibility for the effects of these actions so harmful to the community and the state will fall on their organizers. The peacekeeping forces resolutely oppose any phenomena directed against people's authority.

A few days earlier, on 6 December, the press spokesman had said that the breaking of agreements and the Solidarity leadership's resorting to open battle for authority creates a new and very serious situation: A situation "fraught with consequences," it was stressed. Since appeals and persuasions are being ignored, the need to equip the government with essential possibilities of action emerges. In rejecting agreement, the opposing side announces its support for a road to confrontation. "The political arrogance which comes as a result of successes has already left more than one leadership group politically stranded," said the spokesman, adding that the union leadership's intentions "are based on false political calculations".

On 23 October the government spokesman announced that the government Presidium had appraised the situation as being a very serious one and had concluded that "an extraordinary situation demands extraordinary measures by the authorities."

On 18 September the government spokesman said that the Council of Ministers had said during a debate that the duty to firmly defend the country against counterrevolution rests on the shoulders of all bodies of authority. On 28 August he said that the "Government of the Polish People's Republic warns everyone against political hooliganism and at the same time assures everyone that it will actively protect the country's political system, which it is constitutionally obliged to do," and so on and so forth.

In November and at the beginning of December, communiques from Council of Ministers meetings spoke about discussions that were going on on the subject of firm, essential and resolute moves aimed at protecting the state and its citizens.

So it is difficult to say that the events of 13 December were unexpected and that they were only carried through successfully because of the element of surprise, and not because the community preferred peace to civil war.

The circle of anticommunists which brought the country to the edge of the abyss and aspired to accept responsibility for the state revealed that it was deaf, blind and childishly easygoing. It disqualified itself by adopting an unrealistic political line and by wrongly evaluating the balance of forces. But it also made a laughingstock of its own personal leadership aspirations because it declared war, listened for replies that its declaration had been accepted and then concerned itself only with planning its own moves. Yet at the same time a concrete turn of events was already known: It was known that the authorities' resolute steps which had been announced earlier would take place before 17 December, and one could have foreseen that they might take place between a Saturday and a Sunday. Jerzy Mol, a former member of the Solidarity executive in Maopolska who is currently in the United States, said during an interview for the "Voice of America": "We knew very well that martial law would be announced between a Friday and a Saturday, or between a Saturday and a Sunday." Why therefore does Jerzy Mol announce via American radio that Solidarity's appeal in economic matters was guaranteed to lift Poland out of its economic crisis? The union would have said something it did not want to say, and would have uttered nothing but magic spells. Such was the level of thought and political reaction by pretenders to leadership over a large country and its people: nothing but myths, fantasies and playing around with Poland.

Right now one could expect from Solidarity activists living at home or abroad a bitter squaring-up of accounts and disputes on the subject of what should have been done, when it should have been done and what kind of mistakes were made that brought the leaders of this movement to defeat. Yet there is nothing of the sort. They were playing correctly and sportingly when an angry Jaruzelski suddenly chased them off the field.

These disappointed pretenders to authority usually say a load of rubbish. In an immensely long interview with DER SPIEGEL, Seweryn Blumsztajn from the Workers' Defense Committee said, for example:

Blumsztajn: "Right now, no one is really working in Poland. This can go on for a long time yet."

DER SPIEGEL: "But one day the Polish people will die of hunger."

Blumsztajn: "I do not know any other way of carrying out passive resistance."

DER SPIEGEL: "Is it better to die than to be 'red'?"

Blumsztajn: "Poles want to live in some color, if only 'pink.'"

Another emigre, Zbigniew Kowalewski, a former member of Solidarity's Lodz Region Presidium, says in a statement for the Spanish paper EL PAIS that the "coup d'etat" (in other words, martial law) was carried out on the spur of the moment on the following basis: The authorities had refused to carry out economic reform, so the workers masses resolved to carry it out themselves. The Solidarity leadership adopted a resolution to carry out the reform independently and to lay down a "system of political freedom and liberties, but a few hours after this decision was announced, the army reacted toward it.

From this kind of political thinking stems the slogan which is currently being spread around Poland in the form of leaflets, or writing on walls: "The Winter Is Yours, But the Spring Is Ours." This sounds like a schoolboy song but it has a sinister meaning, for what kind of wonderful prospects does it predict for Poland? "Just wait, we will cause a lot of mischief yet."

Before 13 December, the Solidarity leadership was indeed implementing a program for civil war, but they did not admit it and hotly opposed such intentions. The entire difference is based on the fact that today the remainder of the activists possessing this political orientation are openly and unhesitatingly announcing their desire to organize greater political struggles in Poland. They also speak of armed struggles, since they sometimes say that they will go to the woods when the weather gets warm, and their reason for going to the woods is certainly not to collect twigs or to carve a big P in the shape of an anchor on the bark of trees.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, referring to these crazy actions as if they were the voice of the Polish nation, demands that the Polish authorities summon their political adversaries in order to negotiate with them and reach agreements, since this is what has become the priority task of American politics. It is interesting that up to now Poland has never in history occupied an important place in the United States' foreign policy. Yet all of a sudden our country has become the navel of the world for the United States on account of the acts of opposition going on in it. As a real political plan, not even the diplomacy of the Principality of Monaco would fall for these actions. Nevertheless, the United States is supporting both politically and in its propaganda this potential movement of resistance. The slogan "Our Spring" which one encounters at home represents a signal that its authors are ready to cut Poland's throat, which would quite simply give the United States a pretext for some sort of context in the global challenge for supremacy. The United States is ready to pay for the opportunity created for it by uttering further expressions of grief over the fate of the "unfortunate land of Kosciuszko."

On 13 December 1981, the devil was corked up inside the bottle. Uncorking the bottle could let the devil escape, but to keep him inside could mean that he will burst the bottle. This is more or less what the basic dilemma of Polish domestic politics looks like.

The discussion on the future development of events in Poland depends on whether extreme attitudes merge or moderate ones develop. If the slogan "The Spring Will Be Ours" is put into effect in any form whatsoever, this will automatically mean pushing the cork harder and deeper inside the bottle.

The reforms made under pressure from the opposition which wants to use them in order to annihilate socialism represent an experience already behind us. It ended without success, just as Gen Jaruzelski and all the joint leaders of the Polish People's Republic often warned it would. Successful transformations and agreements are also impossible in the future in an explosive political climate and in a mood of who will get whom.

If, however, the sensible and moderate forces which were previously rallied around Solidarity or were connected with the Church consider the experience gained during the period August 1980-Decmeber 1981 and launch the slogan "It Is Everyone's Spring," this will form the basis for a joint construction of relations in Poland on new principles, different from those of 1981 but also unlike those that prevailed in the seventies and even earlier.

It is not true that the political line which will win in Poland depends solely on those who carried out the 13 December operation, and that only they, being the masters of the situation, can freely shape domestic policy. This is one of the illusions and simplifications that exist in people's minds. Western propaganda is trying to strengthen these illusions and make them enter the heads of people who offer little criticism.

If calm, harmony and social cooperation in overcoming the hardships prevail in Poland, this will give the rulers the right conditions to critically think over the experience of the seventies, when peremptory rule led to disaster, and the experience of the August 1980-December 1981 period, when the concept of democratization and agreement suffered a setback because attempts were made to exploit the concept and put a speedy end to socialism in Poland. For only a synthesis of the causes of the failure of both these periods will make it possible to create a new socially accepted concept of settling relations in Poland. But if unrest and internal struggle should prevail in Poland, these will determine the political line. Then the idea of conflict will gain the upper hand and will absorb the entire strength of the nation. This would happen regardless of the desire and political predisposition of the people who rule the state today. This is a frightening prospect for us all.

TRYBUNA LUDU ACCUSES RFE, CIA OF INTERFERENCE

LD251630 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

["Scenario of an Anti-Polish Diversion" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (PAP) -- In the above-titled article, TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the activities directed by the CIA and the "Free Europe" radio station whose task is constant interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

One needs to "rouse" the mood of resistance in the various public circles of the five communist countries to which our radio transmissions are broadcast. At the same time, at the moment of the most strenuous tension, when in effect bloodshed threatens, one needs to quiet down, in order not to lose one's alibi afterward, James Brown, director of the radio station and a CIA official for many years, stated last fall at a headquarters meeting.

The above mentioned tactical exhortation is being fulfilled specially consistently at the present time, first of all in the sphere of playing out subversively the so-called Polish question. It is sufficient to cast a glance at the content of the programs of the "Free Europe" radio station which have been broadcast in the last 16 months, from August 1980 until December 1981, in order to satisfy oneself of this.

So then, in all main questions which gave rise to controversies in Poland the directors of the Munich radio station acted almost identically. The circumstance that in the 1976-80 period various antisocialist organizations with at their head the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] could with impunity make use of the microphone and the all-round support of the "Free Europe" radio station, created a great chance for the masters of this radio station. They did not miss it. From the Radom events in 1976 until the August social conflict in 1980 the "Free Europe" radio station has consistently determined the profile of the course of the Polish counterrevolution.

The orientation, first and foremost, toward dissatisfied circles of workers and later peasants, the increasing out-and-out anti-Sovietism, the merciless attacks on the PZPR and the administrative authorities served [word indistinct] aims, which as far back as the 1975 meeting organized in Geneva by NATO intelligence services were defined in the document that was submitted then, as follows:

"Conditions are arising in Poland which could lead in the near future to a split in the communist bloc. The growing unity among workers and the growing difficulties being experienced by the peasants could cause an explosion. We must help our supporters and the enemies of Soviet communism and Moscow so that they can lead the movement of those that are dissatisfied."

This general directive was the main purpose of the CIA's activities concerning Poland at that time. Besides "Radio Free Europe," this directive was also being carried out by the International Information Agency, another organization associated with the CIA. One of its leaders, Reinhard, formerly president of the USA's intelligence network in Turkey, made several trips to Poland where he supervised dissident groups that were financed and inspired by the CIA, paying particular attention to plans for infiltrating the PZPR and "splitting" it. It was on his initiative that "Radio Free Europe" drew up the program of principles for its campaign which was aimed at "seeking out" those sociopolitical and public and cultural figures from various Polish circles who corresponded most to American policy aims with the intention of giving them propaganda support.

All these CIA instructions were carried out solicitously by the propaganda men in Munich. It was they who predetermined how the roles should be distributed and who chose the often varied scenarios for anti-Polish subversion. But on 13 December 1981 a blow was struck against "Radio Free Europe's" plans.

CIOSEK DISCUSSES WALESA, WASTED CHANCE

PM251223 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Press Launches Campaign Against Walesa, Classed With 'Extremists'"]

[Excerpts] An energetic campaign against Lech Walesa, classed for the first time with the Solidarity "extremists," was launched by the Polish press on Monday 22 February.

The Solidarity cadres who escape the army roundups immediately condemned this "large scale provocation" in the new Solidarity weekly TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, just published secretly in Warsaw. They categorically deny that their trade union envisaged any form of armed insurrection or seizure of power by force. The trade unionists maintain that "lists of names and instructions have been trumped up on a large scale to prove that Solidarity was planning a bloodbath. Those lists, which included names of people to be killed and interned and of those who could be pardoned, were shown to enterprise chiefs, policemen and party members and their families before 13 December.

"Today the authorities maintain that those lists were discovered in the archives of Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters after the introduction of martial law. In order to discredit the trade union's leaders in its members' eyes.... Those documents 'found' in the Solidarity offices will be used by the authorities as evidence to imprison for years or to murder the trade union's most active members."

Mr Ciosek, minister responsible for relations with the trade unions, for for his part made statements to some French journalists on the fate of Walesa, who has been "placed in political isolation" but "is not isolated on the human level." He said that the Solidarity chairman will probably not be allowed to attend the baptism of his latest child on 7 March since such a visit to Gdansk could provoke demonstrations or political gestures which "we do not need any more than Walesa."

He explained that no "negotiations" on the trade union movements future had so far been held with Walesa, the church or anybody else. Only talks aimed at "sounding out" the situation had been held between Walesa and government representatives. Referring to Walesa's popularity, Ciosek said: "It is not just a question of ensuring that popular people in Poland agree. The country must overcome the crisis. It is not up to the government but rather the broad masses who elected him to pass judgment on Walesa. Either his legend will be confirmed in the decisive time through which we are living, and he will agree to take part in the process now starting, or his legend will remain mere legend." He also added that the hopes which many people pinned on Solidarity were "illusory and pointless."

"The privileges which Solidarity thought it had already acquired for the workers have in fact been turned against the working class.... Solidarity cut off the branch on which it was sitting with the socialist state. We had a chance to build an interesting model of social relations in our country. We wasted it. Things could not be clearer: Either Walesa bows to all the government's wishes, or he will vanish into the void of history.

OZDOWSKI CALLS FOR TOUGHER ANTISPECULATION LAW

LD260540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Central Commission for Combatting Profiteering, which held a session under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, assessed the sentencing in cases of crimes and misdemeanors involving speculation. According to the Ministry of Justice, the courts' tendencies in the current complex economic situation to apply penalties not connected with deprivation of freedom and to levy fines as penalties cannot be deemed to be correct. In view of this, Jerzy Ozdowski proposed to the Ministry of Justice that the law be amended in the second half of this year so that it acquires a greater force of social action and educational influence.

KOWALCZYK CHAIRS MEETING ON MANUFACTURING

LD252328 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2154 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Matters pertaining to the small-range manufacturing industry were discussed today at a meeting chaired by Deputy Premier Prof Edward Kowalczyk. It was stated that this sector is having difficulties with obtaining supplies and is not taken into account in the government's operational plans. It was also stated that units of the small-scale manufacturing industry should base their production above all on raw and other materials which are accessible on the home market.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES IMPROVED GRAIN SALES

LD251536 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today wrote that reports on grain purchases picking up somewhat are coming from different parts of Poland.

In general, it is estimated that since in January the granaries received 3-4 thousand tonnes of grain every day. In February farmers are selling over 8 thousand tonnes of grain a day.

Farmers' interest in the "grain loan" scheme is also systematically increasing.

However, it is still necessary to activize the purchase of grain. For the daily figures do not meet even half the daily needs of the grain milling industry. The possibility of meeting the market demand for cereals and bread in the first place will depend on increased purchases, TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

FRG PAPER CARRIES PZPR ECONOMIST'S GDYNIA SPEECH

DW241019 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Feb 82 pp 27-28

["Slightly Abridged" translation of speech delivered by Marian Rajski, PZPR member and economist, at a Gdynia PZPR meeting and originally published in Polish exile paper GWIAZDA PLOARNA; date of speech not given, passages in parentheses are DIE ZEIT editorial notations]

[Text] Generally speaking, our foreign trade is based on the following principles: production means, licenses, a considerable amount of raw materials, semifinished goods and goods we buy from the West with hard foreign exchange, whereas for the most part we sell the final product for the so-called transferable ruble, which, however, is by no means foreign exchange currency in the East.

Until 1975 the transferable ruble served as an auxiliary means in calculating the value of commodities. Up to this period the actual exchange of goods with payments area I (which is made up of the seven communist states belonging to CEMA) was transacted on the basis of the clearing procedure. At the time, we converted goods, which, for instance, we wanted to sell to the USSR, into dollars in conformity with the Western exchange quotations, and the same was done by the USSR with its own products, then the dollars were converted into rubles and the agreement on the transferable ruble was signed within the framework of mutual trade exchange possibilities.

Although this constituted a certain amount of deceit, it did not carry too much weight. In this way the USSR was able to acquire a number of products without having to spend foreign currency or to be concerned with licenses or technologies. (The satellite states were actually making purchases in the West with foreign currency, which is always scarce in all East bloc states, whereas the Soviet Union bought these products from them with rubles and was thus able to save its foreign exchange reserves.) The deceit increased when the principles of partnership were violated. We were compelled to export highly finished products, for instance railroad cars, ships or aircraft equipment. We had to buy the seminished products for such items with currency.

Our troubles started to assume alarming proportions in 1976 when we changed over completely to the transferable ruble as the clearing unit. Theoretically the "transferable ruble" is based on the gold parity, which amounts to 0.087412 grams of gold and corresponds to the parity of the Soviet ruble. As to the zloty the parity fixed in 1950 amounts to 0.222168 grams of gold, which means that we got one dollar in exchange for Z3.27. (this exchange rate, which is absolutely unrealistic today, also forms the basis for the conversion of zlotys into rubles.)

Administratively fixed exchange rates are nothing unusual. These exchange rates, however, must be covered by goods. If the currency does not fulfill this condition, then it may become an instrument through which the other side can be robbed completely and the weaker partner can be made dependent on the stronger one. Since the transferable ruble is not a currency (but merely a clearing unit) foreign exchange reserves cannot be accumulated with it and likewise it can never be remitted to other accounts. We also cannot pay debts with it to other people's democracies, although we had a positive balance with the USSR until 1976.

For the USSR, on the other hand, the transferable ruble constitutes a wonderful instrument for exchanging 62 kopeks into 1 dollar, whereas we are losing what the Soviet Union earns with every dollar. The naive belief of our government and party leadership in the transferable ruble is the real reason for the collapse of our economy.

There is only one case in which the transferable ruble can serve as a convertible currency: transferable rubles are credited to the accounts of our CEMA officials and diplomats in Moscow, and they are exchanged in dollars at a somewhat lower exchange rate. If they then sell this dollar on the black market in Poland against rubles, which they in turn exchange against dollars in Moscow, then the transferable ruble becomes a convertible currency for them which yields a geometrically increasing profit. The holders of diplomatic passports -- and this is what our CEMA officials are -- can benefit from this. They are willing to sign any treaty, even to the disadvantage of Poland, so as not to lose under any circumstances the passport which secures such profits.

The causes of our crisis can be defined exactly with regard to time and place. Until 1970 our trade exchange with the CEMA states was handled on the basis of the clearing procedure. The first sign of a forthcoming change was set by the 25th CEMA session in Bucharest in 1971. A "comprehensive program to perfect cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration" was discussed and adopted there.

Transforming these principles into practice, however, met with opposition. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping was still run by the old personnel who found it hard to believe in the transferable ruble as a means of economic integration. This is why the agreement signed in 1973 with the Chicago "International Harvester" firm on cooperation in the construction and sale of heavy engineering machinery contained a clause prohibiting the Polish side from selling this machinery to payments area I or Third World countries, except against hard currency. (Payments in transferable rubles, which are worthless in world trade, were thereby prevented.) This was most probably due to Porf Trampczynski, the ambassador to the United States at the time who as former minister of foreign trade and shipping knew all the subtleties of our trade.

On the other hand, the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the time, Jaroszewicz, delivered an enthusiastic lecture at the 25th CEMA session in which he approved of all Soviet proposals. It is at this point when his guilt began. The next step was the visit by Premier Kosygin to Warsaw in August 1975. During the talks the state of coordination in Poland's and the USSR's national economic plans for the 1976-80 period was analyzed. Finally, in 1977 the International Bank for Cooperation at CEMA started its work. It is no coincidence that this date also constituted the first year of our crisis, the moment when our economy started on its downhill road. Our party-government leadership believed that at that time the dollar was still worth 69 kopeks. Today the ruble has an even higher value. Only 62 kopeks account for one dollar.

I would like to recall here the picture presented to the ordinary Polish citizen who watched the television news every evening. From the television we all recall the incessant pilprimages of Soviet economic functionaries to Warsaw in the second half of the seventies. Even economic department heads from third-class Soviet republics came and signed agreements. It happened with perfect regularity that after all these visits those goods or raw materials necessary for the respective visitor's area of responsibility disappeared from our market. Premier Jaroszewicz only had to sign, but what he signed commits us in some cases up to the year 1990.

After the visit of the minister of energy, our difficulties with coal started. After the visit by the minister of chemical industry, supply disruption started in the field of artificial fertilizer and applied chemistry. After the visit of the minister of health, medicines were suddenly lacking. After the visit of uniformed economic officials at the united electronic enterprises near Warsaw and at the Wroclaw "Elwro" firm, the original production plans were changed in favor of the export of components to area I (the CEMA states). Finally, after the visit of the agriculture minister, we actually became a net exporter of grain and meat to the Soviet Union.

When I first heard such information, I did not want to believe it and considered it to be hostile propaganda. But the alarming number of calves shipped in the direction of Braniewo (a Polish township at the northern border with the Soviet Union) as well as other coincidental and inaccurate information on grain shipments have changed my mind. An annual amount of 4-6 million tons is missing in our grain balances. When I learned in the fall last year that trucks, which were carrying grain to the GDR and the CSSR to supposedly be ground into flour, were returning empty, I no longer wondered about it.

As late as 1975 we still were producing more than 3 million tons of meat and exporting roughly 1 million tons to the West, whereas we imported only 3.5 million tons of grain for a total of $2.9 billion. At present, however, we import 10 million tons of grain. As long as Soviet businessmen have in their hands instruments such as the International Bank for Cooperation and the transferable ruble and also deal with such a naive counterpart as the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, it is only understandable that they will not stimulate any further food production in their own country. For them it is, after all, an "Eldorado," a bonanza of foreign currency. (What is meant is that they let the Poles import from the West against foreign exchange and that they buy it from them directly or in the form of cattle or meat against worthless transferable rubles.)

In the past few years our foreign trade with the Soviet Union showed the following average growth rates: 1966-70 -- 8.2 percent; 1970-75 -- 17.0 percent; 1976-80 -- 22.0 percent.

However, our production increased annually by only 5.8 percent from 1970 to 1980. Thus there is a large increase in exports compared with the increase in production. It is here where we can find one of the answers to the question of why food and industrial goods supplies have been increasingly deteriorating in the past 5 years. Percentages are perhaps not understandable for everybody. This is why I have selected some concrete examples:

-- The Soviet Union has recently become the biggest buyer of Polish high-voltage equipment and complete transformer stations. During the past few years it has not imported such installations from the payments area II (the West, where it must pay in hard currency). I would have done the same thing.

-- Some 60,000 brake units are being installed at the (Soviet) "Kamaz" plant; of these, 50,000 were manufactured in the (Polish) township of Prszka.

-- Since 1875-76 the Soviet Union has tripled its purchases of mining and conveyer equipment in Poland.

-- Since Soviet buyers are satisfied with its products, the Cegielski works has increased its export of railroad cars to the Soviet Union by 60 percent in 1976-80.

-- The Zastal works in Zielona Gora (?Gruenberg) manufactured a total of 130,000 railroad cars of which 92,000 were exported to the Soviet Union.

-- Compared with the preceding year, machinery exports to the Soviet Union increased by 30 percent in 1978 alone.

-- We are selling ships to the USSR with 10-15 year loans, whereas we make our purchases with cash and expensively.

-- In 1981-85 the "Bumar" firm will export 1,000 excavators, 800 loaders (selbstauflader] and 15,000 gear boxes to the Soviet Union. A total of 62 types of construction machinery are involved here. According to an analysis by Andrzej Chmielewski, all of this equipment contains a large number of units and individual parts which were brought in the West with foreign currency and resold for transferable rubles.

-- Some 60 percent of Poland's exports of computers and of physics-chemistry equipment go to the Soviet Union.

-- The "Pablok" locomotive factory in Chrzanow has stopped production of spare parts for steam engines because it has been integrated in the crane factory in (Soviet) Odessa since 1978. As a result several hundred engines were out of service in the 1979 winter of the century.

-- The Soviet Union has concluded agreements on coal deliveries for 1981-85. The GDR is to get 4.1 million tons annually, Czechoslovakia 3.2 million tons and the Italian firm "Finsider" 3.2 million tons. These exports are being handled via four transshipment points along our eastern border -- and the Russian wide gauge railroad carries our coal in the opposite direction. As a result we only receive 62 kopeks per dollar from the amount yielded by the export of the coal sold in this way. (Thus the Soviet Union sells its coal for foreign currency in the West and buys Polish substitute deliveries with its overvalued and internationally worthless transferable ruble.)

Comrades, this is only a few examples taken from several hundred industrial enterprises which deliver up to 90 percent of their production to payments area I. The complete list contains thousands of places, including shipyards, aircraft and railroad car factories, and electronics and armaments enterprises.

To be able to fulfill the export agreements and to maintain production, we must spend billions of dollars each year (for prefabricated parts and machinery from the West.) Minister Krzak wrote in DZIENNIK BALTYCHI that to do this we would have to borrow the staggering sum of $11 billion in 1981.

In various newspaper articles an attempt was made to prove that although we are indeed running a loss in our exports to the Soviet Union in almost all fields of production, we are profiting from our imports of 9 million tons of ore and 13 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union. However, this myth was destroyed for ever in the television broadcast "Correspondents' Forum" on 12 March 1981. This program had a clearly propagandistic aim. In it our deputy premiers for economic affairs, as well as Boris Koltunov, the Soviet Union trade representative, and some high-ranking but somewhat simple-minded ministerial officials, appeared whose task was to repeat trivialities about assistance and friendship. Nevertheless there are four statements that deserve attention.

Deputy Premier Jagielski said only one sentence: "We have not compared balance sheets during the past 5 years, and it certainly would be worthwhile if the appropriate department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping were to make such a comparison." It is rather strange that the comrade in the government responsible for socialist integration and CEMA matters does not know whether we are achieving profits or losses in this business. It was he, after all, who after the sixth plenum published an article in the party press about the advantages Poland derives from trade with the Soviet Union. As proof of this he reported that the Soviet Union had assured us it would meet our entire import demand for lumber. He merely forgot to say who receives half of our entire furniture production.

The transferable ruble apparently costs us Z44.44 in our machinery exports to the Soviet Union; the situation in raw material imports looks even worse, where the costs for the transferable ruble are definitely higher than the fixed value of Z44.44. Expressed differently, the myth of the cheap raw materials was destroyed. Koltunov made an effort to save the situation by saying that the Soviet Union also runs losses in its trade with Poland. Thus, for instance, the USSR imported sheet metal from payments area II for the "Lada" car which it exported to Poland at a loss. I don't know whether we are still buying Ladas. Most of them were imported in 1977 -- exactly 5,000 cars. A ton of sheet metal for cars costs $300 and 5 car bodies can be manufactured from 1 ton. Thus through exports to Poland the Soviet Union lost $300,000 in 1977 in Western currency for sheet metal imports). Our losses and our indebtedness since 1977 -- when we converted to the transferable ruble -- increased by roughly $6 billion annually. Poland, by the way, supplies 10 component sets and units for the Lada, as do Bulgaria and Hungary -- 18 component units -- and the CSSR supplies the electrical system. In the television program the minister of engineering stated that our exports of machinery and installations to the Soviet Union surpassed our imports fron the Soviet Union by twofolds. (In every Western country one would be pleased with such a relationship. However, considering the unfavorable clearing prices, this means huge losses. This seems to be even more drastic in the field of armaments as the following statements indicate.)

Comrades, in politics, as in the world of big business, the remark often can be heard that weapons have no price. But even where the competition rules, some kind of a price ceiling exists. Maybe adventurous oil states, such as Libya or Iraq, are in a position to pay any price. We, however, have only one supplier. In our society there are rumors about immense prices which we pay for military goods imported from the Soviet Union. I do not want to repeat unchecked information. It does not matter whether we use 25 or 250 helicopters to pay for a modern military aircraft. Rather, what matters is that the problem exists at all and that there will not be any genuine partner-like trade relations with the Soviet Union as long as these issues are not discussed and fully clarified. A thorough analysis of armament imports could solve the mystery of why our trade balance with payment area is developing negatively.

In conclusion let me say some words about internationalism. The governments of the richest countries in the world must have the approval of their parliaments if they want to provide military or economic assistance to other states. In our country, however, this occurs without any control whatsoever. It is left to two or three people to decide -- as though the billions of dollars were their private property. The reason for the crisis of 1970 was that the group around Comrade Gomulka had excessively committed itself to uncontrolled military and economic aid to India, Indonesia, Egypt, Vietnam and Ghana.

These are only a few examples of the transactions made by our Foreign Trade Ministry without the approval of the people and without the control of the representative organs. The party must show the courage and strength to tackle and remove the causes of the present crisis. It results from the unjust trade exchange, which creates a situation which almost amounts to the total exploitation of our country.

WOZNIAK MEETS SOVIET GOSPLAN DELEGATION HEAD

LD252006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting between Marian Wozniak, secretary of the Central Committee, and Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Planning Committee [Gosplan], who is on a visit to Poland, took place in the Central Committee Building today.

Results of the sojourn in Poland of a Soviet delegation which, together with our specialists, dealt with the possibilities for expanding the mutually advantageous economic cooperation, were examined. This cooperation is especially important for Poland in a situation in which economic repressions by Western states against our country are being stepped up.

USSR CHEMICALS, MACHINERY, RAW MATERIALS ARRIVE

Potassium Fertilizers

LD252048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Summary] Increased deliveries of potassium fertilizers from the USSR have been reaching the border transloading station in Geniusze in Bialystok Voivodship in the past few days. About 600 tons of potash salt earmarked for agriculture are transloaded daily. The Geniusze station is geared to receiving 300 to 400 tons of fertilizer daily. At present, transloading operations of potash salt have been increased by one third here. The fertilizer is dispatched to customers without delay.

Raw Materials, Machinery

LD260248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has considerably speeded up and increased this year's supplies of raw materials and machinery to Polish agriculture. Of particular significance are the increases in supply of artificial fertilizers and of plant pesticides. In addition, the chemical works at Police are receiving Soviet ammonia, although its import has not envisaged when the Polish-Soviet trade protocol was drawn up. Thanks to the supplies, production of fertilizers has continued uninterrupted at Police.

Poland is also receiving over 17,000 agricultural machines, including tractors. Talks are currently being conducted regarding an increase in these supplies.

PRESS COMMENTARIES VIEW FRG'S WEHNER VISIT

RZECZPOSPOLITA on Visit

LD231522 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (PAP) -- The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote today that Herbert Wehner's visit in Warsaw, which was accompanied by the atmosphere of understanding for Poland's problems, shows that in the West "there are high ranking politicians who, being really interested in peaceful solutions of all problems of the world and acting in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, do not spare their personal efforts to find a way to further dialogue, for they are well aware of the fact that any other form would mean only a beginning of confrontation which might end in a tragedy not only for Poland but also for the whole Europe.

"Herr Wehner arrived in Warsaw at a difficult time for us and also rather difficult for the Schmidt-Genscher government faced with many complicated problems, it has to oscillate between its obligations towards NATO and economic interests of the state," RZECZPOSPOLITA continued.

"During his visit in Warsaw, Herr Wehner had the opportunity to hold talks with a number of Polish politicians, parliamentarians, party activists and representatives of the Polish Government, he could learn freely and in a frank atmosphere from the very source about what is of vital importance for our country. Herr Wehner is too seasoned and experienced a politician, yet possessed with the will to preserve peace and detente, to miss the opportunity of such talks, even though, for obvious reasons, he treats his visit as a private one," RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD241422 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP) -- Appraising the results of the SPD's parliamentary Floor Leader Herbert Wehner's visit to Poland the daily TRYBUNA LUDU opined that it proved most useful.

The daily stressed that the visit was marked by an atmosphere of understanding for the problems and situation of Poland. "Its course has confirmed that high ranking Western politicians, reasoning in realistic terms compatible with the spirit of Helsinki, are for the continuation of dialogue between the East and the West. For they well realize that this is the only way to avoid an aggravation of international situation and perilous confrontation," the daily observed.

Reporting on the FRG reactions to Herbert Wehner's talks in Warsaw PAP correspondent in Bonn, Julisz Solecki wrote that they became one of the chief political events commented by the West German press which points to the convergence of the two sides' opinions on many issues, and in particular the shared conviction that Poland should solve her problems on her own, without any external interference.

The FRG mass media exphasize the fact that the SPD's parliamentary floor leader could meet in Poland with top officials which allowed him to acquaint himself thoroughly both with the factors which had determined the proclamation of martial law and the prospects for further development of Poland.

CSCE DELEGATE SAYS MARTIAL LAW TO BE EASED

LD242308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Polish Government will relax martial law provisons already this week, head of the Polish delegation to the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation Ambassador Komarski stated here today.

He specified that the "relaxation" would apply to the provisions on human rights and economic situation".

At a press conference in Madrid Ambassador Konarski stated that the Polish crisis was primarily economic, not political in nature. He estimated that there were "several political solutions" for this crisis and that efforts were being made to surmount it. He claimed that a "significant positive progress" had taken place in Poland following the introduction of martial law, and had again rejected "Western interference" in Polish internal affairs.

Ambassador Konarski also stated that the government of Jaruzelski was prepared for a "constructive dialogue" with the Roman Catholic Church, but he did not mention the Solidarity trade union.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES BLOC PROPOSAL AT VIENNA

LD201004 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 20 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that last Thursday's "joint proposal of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union presented in Vienna is confirmation of the policy of detente and halting the arms race which has been pursued by those countries. It is an important impulse to help revive the disarmament dialogue. Last but not least, it is a logical consequence of the constructive stance being presented by these countries to the effect that no time should be wasted on sterile discussions over thorny problems, but instead immediate attention should be paid to the formulation in writing of all questions on which standpoints have either drawn closer or were fully convergent."

"There is good reason already now to draft the text of the first acceptable reduction agreement. The basis for this agreement has been created largely thanks to the flexible posture of the socialist states marked by a readiness to compromise and thus facilitating negotiations," said the paper.

"If the Western side agrees to stop obstructing the course of talks and gives a constructive reply to our offer, the hope is that the word impasse will disappear from reports from Vienna," added the paper.

Further Report

AU231501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 82 pp 1,7

[PAP report: "Important Disarmament Initiative by Socialist Countries -- Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna -- PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski reports: The head of the Polish delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, announced an important new disarmament initiative in the name of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union on 18 February during the 269th meeting of delegations from seven socialist countries and 12 NATO countries.

In the form of an official paper for negotiation, he presented the draft of a first stage agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe as well as their accompanying resources.

The Polish representative, who also chairmed the talks on Thursday, remined those present of the efforts by socialist countries to reach a first agreement during the Vienna talks. He stressed the socialist countries' deep conviction that reaching such an agreement quickly is not only possible but really necessary.

Janusz Rychlak, the spokesman for the Polish delegation, said that the draft of an agreement which Ambassador Przygodzki had presented consists of a preamble and five chapters. It is a complex draft and a penetrating document representing the stand of both sides and containing all elements for an agreement on the first stage of reductions.

The aims and tasks of the countries of both sides in the agreement are described in the preamble. From the contents of the preamble it also emerges that concrete steps to bring about a reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe will be made while strictly observing the principle that the security of neither side may be weakened. It has also been foreseen that the countries and sides taking part will reduce their armed forces and arms in two stages.

The first chapter of the draft for an agreement lays down the subject of the agreement, the area covered by the reductions, the use of the accompanying resources and the subject of the reductions. The final aim of the two stages of reductions has also been defined: to lay down equal collective ceilings for the entire numerical strength of each side's armed forces at a level of 900,000 men on each side.

In the second chapter, problems concerning the first stage reduction of land forces and armaments by the USSR and the United States are discussed in a way that allows for compromise. It is foreseen that the USSR and the United States would appropriately reduce the numerical strength of their land forces in central Europe by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively. These men would be recalled by both powers and posted in new places without reducing the security of any country taking part in the talks whatsoever. It is foreseen that a firm specification of those Soviet and American Armed Forces and armaments subject to reduction will be contained in a special paper joined to the agreement and forming an integral part of it. It is also foreseen that all participants in the agreement will -- collectively within their own particular alliance -- refrain from increasing the general numerical strength of the armed forces of both sides in central Europe while the first agreement is still in force.

The third chapter discusses the issue of guaranteeing that the reduction process is carried out in its entirety by means of expressing the firm connection between both stages of reduction in contractual form. The countries of both sides would also commit themselves to reduce their land forces in central Europe in the second stage of reductions by an amount necessary to achieve the equal planned ceilings. This operation should stick to the principles of approximate proportions. What this means is that the size of the reduction carried out by each country should be approximately proportional to the role played by the country's forces in the alliance it belongs to. It is also stipulated that no country's numerical armed strength may exceed 50 percent of the joint collective ceiling of each side.

The fourth chapter discusses measures accompanying the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. These measures are to ensure that the resolutions of the agreement are obeyed. The measures envisaged are appropriate to the size and nature of the reductions and restrictions envisaged in the first stage. They also ensure in a reliable manner that the obligations undertaken by the participant countries are fulfilled and that they strengthen mutual trust. The final resolutions of the last chapter concern in particular the way in which the agreements should be implemented, how long they should be in effect and so on.

Ambassador Przygodzki said that this important new initiative by the socialist countries mirrors and confirms their consistent policy of detente and their aim of restricting and halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of war.

Ambassador Przygodzki also said that in submitting the draft of an agreement, the socialist countries wanted to give the Vienna talks impetus so that it would be possible in the near future to make the first agreement.

To end his speech, Ambassador Przygodzki stressed the great importance Poland places on any undertakings to strengthen peace and security and to support efforts in the area of disarmament and military detente -- particularly in relation to reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. He stressed that besides being extremely important for the strengthening of stability and security in central Europe, the reaching of an agreement in Vienna would without a shadow of a doubt have wider positive influence on overcoming the current difficult stage in international relations, on reducing tensions and on opening the door to a better political climate in Europe and the world.

The Polish representative expressed hope that the West will give a quick and constructive reply to the new joint initiative of the socialist countries.

The next plenary meeting of the delegations from the 19 countries has been announced for next Thursday.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA DEPLORES YOUTH ATTITUDE

PM260911 Jelenia Gora GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 17 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Tomasz Szymanski article: "Think First..."]

[Text] You can hear it on trains, buses and streetcars as well as during breaks at schools, in the streets, in homes and at students's hostels.... Some people are saying increasingly frequently, loudly and openly that as soon as someone gives a signal and whenever a call is issued they will go. To the forest. Or into the street. To fight....

They say this quietly, without any grandiloquent gestures and in a quiet tone. As if they had already thought everything out.

So the matter deserves serious consideration. It requires many talks with and about those people. For it is clear that if they do go they will certainly get a thrashing. No allowances have been made since 13 December 1981 and none will be made in the future. They stand no chance whatever, they have already lost.

It would be interesting to know who still wants to see them go through all this right to an end which is, after all, easy to foresee. It would be interesting to know who is driving them, and why, in a direction where inexorable logic reigns supreme and at a time when, once anything is started, the course of events will be predictable however sad the men in command of any disciplinary action may feel and however sorry their subordinates may be for people of the same age as their own children. I would be interesting to know who still wants to distract those young people's attention from work and school and for what purpose.

But the people who, after all, are most interested -- young people -- do not ask such questions. This problem just does not exist in their view and they are inclined to see any allusion to it as a perfidious game played by official propaganda by which they will not be taken in. So they hum swashbuckingly "There Is Spring on the 13th Even in December" and this is a sufficient commentary. Among friends they listen to tapes playing an old tune even though the words are new -- "On 13 December of a memorable year...." And so forth. Some of them convey, distribute or paste up leaflets. Others scrawl slogans. Still others paint out with ink or paint official slogans and notices, especially whenever the PZPR is mentioned. And they wait. For a signal....

Such is our national fate that from time immemorial young Polish people have gone into the forest, to the barricades, to the front, to fight. On average this has occurred every 30 years, so no generation has been spared this for more than 200 years. They always went to fight for Poland, the nation and supreme values. Everybody wanted Poland to prosper, but how different their views on this have recently been....

After World War II, the nation had the opportunity for the first time to utilize its best forces not for fighting but for work. Prior to 13 December this chance was nearly lost. And there are still some people who seek to ensure that it is. You may deride, ignore or make light of the "Winter is Yours but Spring Will be Ours" slogan written on some walls, just as KOR's initial activities were made light of not long ago, but we must detect in all these slogans, appeals, leaflets and instructions originating both in the country itself and in the editorial rooms of RFE and company something more than mere stupidity. Hatred is expressed in them. And expectations of an even deeper split among the nation. And a firm desire to hinder any efforts to make law and order and peace prevail in the fatherland of the Polish people.

And displeasure at the thought that in the territory stretching from the Oder to the Bug and from the Carpathians to the Baltic people are able to begin to live and work normally. There is rage that hopes for internal disturbances are fading and that it is becoming increasingly unlikely that the Polish people will fight among themselves. All this is in those leaflets even though their form is primitive. And this is neither laughable nor amusing.

It neither makes you laugh nor amuses you, especially within the context of talks with young people. This matter has been discussed by deputies in the Sejm. It can be heard mentioned every day. It seems that these young people have as yet failed to learn several important things.

For instance, it has not been made clear to them -- and this should be done by their "spiritual fathers" if a sense of duty toward their pupils is not alien to them -- that their contemporaries in uniform execute orders so effectively and efficiently mainly because they feel sure that these orders are right. And that it is not a question of fear, money, narcotics and so forth, as various "experts" assert and allege.

Nor have these young people been warned (and it is a mean trick to conceal the truth about the situation while sending anyone to fight) that not everybody will approve of operations in the streets and even less so in the forests and that the majority of the community will not support any such action.

I have no intention of relieving various gentlemen of the task of telling their "young guard" what they should tell it. After all, this is their affair and they will one day bear the moral consequences of their silence and concealment. Especially since we also have to tell young people a few important things and no one will relieve us of this duty.

For instance, a woman reader who signed herself "M-18" refers to my article about sowing hatred toward communists (GAZETA ROBOTNICZA of 11 January 1982) mentioning a whole list of reasons for such hatred. And so:

"First the 1948 elections were rigged (yes! an 18-year old girl knows this!), then came Stalinist terror...then the year 1956 and the shootings in Poznan, then the year 1968... 2 years later shooting in Gdansk and Gdynia...and then the year 1976...." and here is a succinct description of all postwar activities: "First, there was Gomulka who, terrified, merely marked time, and then came Gierek, who immediately took 10 steps forward merely to retreat 20 steps after 10 years." The above arguments are preceded by the following exhortation addressed to me: "My good man, you must be crazy."

If I wished to reciprocate by saying "My dear child, since you are only 18 you were unable to applaud even Gierek. What can you possibly know about the matters you are writing about," I would undoubtedly find myself involved in a talk "like one Pole with another," that is, I would seek to give the other side a thrashing, sting to the quick, offend without fail and at any cost (even at the cost of making a fool of myself) and address my opponent haughtily, loftily and in a "lordly" fashion ("My good man" -- How fine this sounds, don't you think? This is the manner which is to replace logical reasoning, arguments, factual criticism and a correction of your own views. You may follow this path if you like even though irritation with arguments and facts has so far never harmed arguments and facts in any way.

This also applies to the case in question. You may well imagine a picture of the country similar to that presented by my woman reader. You may well live with such a picture even though you will waste your life as a result. But it will continue to be true that that picture does not represent the entire history of postwar Poland, that it does not represent even half of its history, it merely represents part of it. Even though that part is painful and bad and was unnecessary. We hope that no similar moments will occur in the future. But can this be ensured by nursing within yourself a repulsive picture of your country?

This is what "M-18" writes about young people and their feelings: "After all, they can see how people live in the West and how we live, and such comparisons make them mad. I know something about it because I also belong to the younger generation. Instead of having everyting prepared for us we will have to begin our lives repaying debts."

I do not wish to take the sentence about everything being prepared literally. I prefer to see it as a rather unfortunate expression of a rather different thought, namely, of a feeling prevalent among the younger generation that it could have a considerably better start in life than it in fact has.

Up to a point, it is possible to feel bitter and have a grudge in this respect, and these feelings, it should be admitted, are justified. But it should be remembered that nothing can be achieved by merely giving way to bitterness and resentment. As far as these matters are concerned, people feel bitter and resentful toward those who have ruled the country, the economy, specific regions and industrial sectors. It is not surprising that this is so.

But if you want to secure and utilize a new opportunity you must see that even though the name of the ruling party has remained unchanged, the party itself has changed completely. Furthermore, it should be realized that distrust and hatred can lead to nothing except distrust and hatred.

What is true is that Poland's future depends on the support we now give the people who are at the holm. I refer to support based on law, order and work instead of applause and cheers. Provided we give such support -- while obviously not giving up social control, that watchful monitoring without which no authority wishing to be a good authroity can manage and without which no community can ensure a good authority for itself -- even a comparison with the West will not drive people mad, notwithstanding that Poland cannot become another America or another Japan irrespective of the prevailing system. But if we refuse to give support we will need no comparison with the West to go mad.

It would be worthwhile to consider all this before sallying forth, before going into the streets, before taking a bundle of leaflets for distribution and before taking hold of paint and brush.

DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI MEETS CARE DELEGATION

LD191946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Representatives of CARE, a charitable organization from the United States, are staying in Warsaw. This is their third visit to our country. Since last June the CARE organization has been carrying out a contract with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the area of broad food aid for children and the elderly. Deputy Premier Professor Jerzy Ozdowski received the American delegation in the office of the Council of Ministers. The delegation is headed by the executive director of CARE, Philip Johnston. The program of aid for private farmers was discussed; this aid will include distributing products such as tractors, tires batteries and fodder to farmers.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOROCCO

LD210259 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (PAP) -- During its stay in Morocco, a delegation of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Vice-Minister Ryszard Strzelecki had talks with Moroccan Minister of Trade and Industry Azzedine Guessous, Minister of Mining and Power Industry Moussa Saadi, Minister of Fisheries Bensal Smili and Secretary of State at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry Abdelhaz Tazi.

For Poland, Morocco is one of major suppliers of phosphorites and an important buyer of Polish sulphur. Polish companies built 4 sulphuric acid factories in Safi.

Moroccan plans to build new facilities for the production of sulphuric acid provide opportunities for further expansion of Polish-Moroccan industrial cooperation. The number of Polish experts in medicine, education, geology, agriculture and industry working in Morocco is steadily growing.

Both sides believe that in order to consolidate Polish-Moroccan ties, it is necessary to base mutual exchange to a greater extent on long-term contracts for the delivery of essential commodities. The Moroccan side presented possibilities of developing collaboration in mining, geology, maritime economy and of involving Polish firms in the implementation of Moroccan investment projects set for 1980-1984.

Vice-Minister Strzelecki had also talks with the chairman of the largest Moroccan concern dealing with the mining and processing of phosphorites, Office Cherifien des Phosphates, and stressed opportunities for stepping up cooperation between the concern and Polish enterprises.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

Jaruzelski Greets Chan Si

BK251419 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Feb (SPK) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, sent his warmest congratulations to Chan Si on the occasion of his nomination to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea].

I wish you, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, successes in your work for the good of the Kampuchean people and I formulate the wish for the prosperous development of the relations between our two countries.

Jablonski Greets Heng Samrin

BK250348 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, sent a message to thank Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea] Council of State.

The message says:

I would like to sincerely thank you for your greetings and congratulations on the occasion of my birthday.

I would like to offer you my best wishes for the success of your work for the interst of the Kampuchean people as well as for your health and personal prosperity.

BRIEFS

MINISTER VISITS SHIPYARD -- [No dateline received] Minister of Maritime Economy Jerzy Korzonek has met activists of the GRYF repair shipyard to discuss issues connected with supplies to the shipyard, where there is a shortage of spare parts and equipment. Also under review was the negative phenomenon of increased absenteeism due to sickness. It was pointed out that it is necessary to varify or eliminate some unrealistic regulations and instructions. This applies primarily to the regulations of the Polish shipping register and of the maritime office in Szczecin. The docker's charter was also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82 LD]

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS PLENUM

AU251958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Feb (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, started in Bucharest on February 25.

Attending the proceedings, as invited guests, are activists of the CC of the RCP, first secretaries of the county party committees and secretaries for questions of party activity in agriculture, directors-general of the county agricultural departments, responsible factors in ministries and central bodies, mass and public organizations and other guests.

The agenda of the plenary meeting includes:

1. Report on the measures taken for the preparation and unfolding of the spring agricultural campaign and the programme of actions during the spring campaign in the field of cereals, technical plants, vegetable growing, fruit growing, viticulture, fodder production, mechanization and land melioration;

2. Report on the animal census, the programme for additional increase in sheep head, aiming at increased wool, meat and milk productions, and the programme for the development of sericulture in the 1982-1985 period;

3. The programme of self-management and self-sufficiency by territorial units for supplying the population with animal and vegetable products;

4. Proposals for more rationally setting the prices for roughage;

5. Measures for the organization of actions to improve the economic-financial situation in producer cooperative farms by applying programmes of redress.

In the morning session, Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, read the report on the measures taken for the preparation and unfolding of the spring agricultural campaign.

In the afternoon, the proceedings unfolded by sections.

The plenary meeting continues.

SALVADORAN COMMUNIST GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU251953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 25, Ruben Sanchez, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of El Salvador, representative of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation, met Romanian journalists at a press conference.

Referring, among other things, to the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of El Salvador, the guest pointed out that they were good and were witnessing a steadily upward course.

Speaking about this sojourn in Romania, the guest said that he was impressed by the achievements the Romanian people scored in building the socialist society, and thanked for the hospitality extended to the Salvadoran delegation.

SUNDIC WARNS AGAINST BLOC POLICIES, ARMS RACE

LD251652 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] In our foreign political commentary, Milika Sundic comments on the causes of the present international tension and its possible consequences in connection with yesterday's session of the SFRY Presidency:

What has recently been going on in Europe and the world has led to the biggest and worst disruption of international relations in the past three decades. At times one has the impression that the great powers and the blocs are rushing headling into the abyss and that they are not making a real effort to restore the destroyed or heavily damaged bridges of agreement-seeking to normal diplomatic, political and economic traffic. On top of all this, the world is witnessing as never before since the war an unprecedented arms race which threatens to destroy all its values.

The serious exacerbation of the international situation, the halt in the talks on the most important problems of today and the arms race are most seriously affecting the developing countries, especially the nonaligned. The great powers and the military blocs are exploiting all this in order to expand their spheres of interest and interfere openly in the internal affairs of independent countries. The attempts to disunite the Nonaligned Movement are becoming increasingly noticeable, which is not without effect on the course of preparations for the seventh summit conference due to be held in September this year.

At the moment the greatest threat to the world comes from a bloc confrontation, which can jeopardize in Europe everything that has resulted from the Helsinki conference of the heads of state or government of the European countries and of the United States and Canada. The Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, and its work until now, fully proves the correctness of the view that the blocs and bloc policies are unable to resolve any of the major problems which confront Europe and the world today. Particularly alarming is the fact that they are not even trying to resolve them.

The situation is not better in the other regions of the world, especially in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Caribbean area. The great powers and the military blocs look as if they were preparing for a new redistribution of the spheres of interest, for a new Yalta which would be tailored to fit the present correlation of forces and military and economic power. In fact, the decisions taken at Yalta are already being questioned, but not with the intention of eliminating the consequences of the deal between the Big Three, but to shift the borders of the present division between the blocs or make up for what was lost in Yalta with gains in some other regions of the world.

The greatest contribution to these major disruptions in international relations has been made by the confrontation between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This confrontation continues to grow worse and is threatening to expose unstable world peace to even greater danger. This has disrupted relations between the blocs and inside them. Both of these powers are spending vast sums of money on armament, which is spreading like contagion and compelling even the poorest countries to take part in order to defend their independence in this unequal and, one might say, fatal race.

Comprehending all the peril of the present international situation, the SFRY Presidency noted at its session yesterday that the arms race is assuming extremely dangerous proportions and represents a direct threat to peace, security and survival of mankind. This appraisal fully agrees with the appraisals made by the nonaligned countries and all the progressive forces in the world. At the same time, it represents an appeal for more rational behavior, addressed primarily to the great powers on whose behavior, in fact, the fate of world peace greatly depends.

Though the arms race has the most adverse effect on small and medium-sized countries, it cannot bring any good to the great powers either. From this appraisal stems Yugoslavia's attitude to the effect that the great powers should behave in a more responsible manner in keeping with their responsibilities. Only a few months are left before the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, and this period of time, however short, should not pass in vain. If the second special session on disarmament does not bring about a change of course toward disarmament, the world may find itself in a situation from which there is no way out and that would rebound on all.

FEC VOICES CONCERN OVER EXCESSIVE PRICE HIKES

LD252330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council held a session today, presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, to discuss information on economic trends at the start of this year. When this information is completed on the basis of the conclusions of the council and its working bodies it will be presented to the SFRY Assembly together with separate information on problems of supply, the energy situation and the country's foreign liquidity.

The increasingly pronounced demands for price increases which go beyond the envisaged limit of a rate of inflation this year of 15 percent, according to the Federal Executive Council, sharpen problems of the implementation of the agreed policy on prices and violate the basic orientations of the economic stabilization policy. Such a situation demands full and direct responsibility on the part of all subjects of decision-making in relation to the consistent implementation of the agreed policy on prices for 1982.

On this the Federal Executive Council proceeds from the standpoint that all signatories of the agreement on implementing the policy on prices for 1982 are bound to carry out its provisions consistently and every change in price can be carried out on the basis of the program on changing prices, as the agreement which will be adopted in the Federal Community for Prices envisages. Moreover, the orientation of the agreement on obligatory cooperation in advance between the communities for prices in the federal community should not be violated prior to adopting decisions to change prices.

The Federal Executive Council warns seriously that disregard for the agreed procedure on obligatory cooperation on price changes may have considerable adverse consequences for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and for keeping inflation at the level envisaged for this year. The change in prices of electricity, coal and some other products and services which have been announced are not the result of such a problem.

In the assessment of the Federal Executive Council this kind of situation in the sphere of prices objectively stimulates excessive and uncontrolled price rises which subsequently cannot be lowered to the agreed limits. The Federal Executive Council, therefore, has decided to report any instance of violation of the agreed prices policy to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on a regular basis.

At today's session the Federal Executive Council also set out the draft law on the bases of public information activity and a proposed social agreement on the realization of the policy of developing the agricultural-industrial complex in the period up to 1985.

LC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES VIEW ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD252050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY will strive even more for a faster and more effective solution to all the difficulties which burden our economy. It is encouraging that the economy has adapted itself to the more difficult conditions in which it operates (proved by the reduction in the balance of payments deficit and increased rate of growth) but it is necessary to create better conditions in which better results will be achieved more rapidly. This was stated at today's LCY Central Committee meeting of executive secretaries of the republics and provinces chaired by Pavle Gazi. The meeting discussed the economic situation and the tasks of the League of Communists in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

Supplying the economy with raw materials, reproduction materials and energy represents one of the most important tasks. The data which show that the slowing down of industrial production, which prevailed in the last quarter of 1981 and continued in the first month of this year, represent a warning. All forecasts say that the production will be low throughout the first 6 months. Knowing our ambitious export plans, which can only be achieved if we have sufficient quantities and a corresponding quality of goods, it is clear that stoppages in the factories due to shortages can seriously disrupt all such attempts.

It was emphasized at the meeting that it is not only a question of imported materials being in short supply but also those from domestic resources. Is this perhaps due to the expectation of new, higher prices, or to further insistence on the participation in foreign exchange which has become so widespread that it is also being demanded for products which have no imported elements? The participants in the meeting repeated the well-known assertion that foreign exchange has almost become legal currency. At the same time, they also emphasized that while this practice is constantly denounced it is nevertheless tolerated, which means that we do not have a complete analysis of reasons for this behavior.

As regards investments, they are being reduced in real terms but still not sufficiently to be in line with our real possibilities. Their scope is still too wide and, what is even more important, they are not always to a large extent covered by proper resources and resources of quality. In addition to this, the construction of projects takes longer than permitted, so that repayments are due even before production has commenced. Financial and other discipline inside the economy and elsewhere is slackening, which is illustrated by some 440,000 offenses listed by the Social Accountancy Service of Yugoslavia. Most of them are failures to pay in good time, so that insolvency has again become a serious problem.

The implementation of the policy of economic stabilization depends to a great extent on agricultural production. Last year's rate of growth of only 1 percent should not be repeated and full attention should therefore be paid to the spring sowing. Regular market supplies and greater exports depend on a plentiful harvest. Speaking of the market, it was emphasized that the lack of medicines, coffee, detergents and other products which require rather small resources must no longer be tolerated. A corresponding agreement will be demanded to prevent such market oscillations in the future.

NEW FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO BE CONSTITUTED 15 MAY

LD241534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- The third Yugoslav Delegate Assembly will be constituted on 15 May. The election of delegates for the Federal Chamber will be held 13-21 April in municipal assemblies, while republican and provincial assemblies will elect their delegates for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces by 10 May.

LCY STATUTORY COMMISSION VIEWS PROPOSED CHANGES

LD251834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The members of the LCY Statutory Commission today discussed draft changes and supplements to the LCY Statute. It was agreed that this work should be completed by 16 March, the date of the LCY Central Committee meeting, in order to enable the members of the top party forum to express their view about the draft prior to the public discussion.

The basic orientations of the current LCY Statute, as Dimitar Aleksievski, the commission chairman, said, remain the same. It has incorporated only that which was set out in the platform on changing this document issued by the LCY Central Committee. First and foremost it is a question of the normative regulation of collective work and responsibility in the League of Communists, the clear definitation of the principle of carrying out democratic centralism, some solutions in relation to the League of Communists municipal organizations and so forth.

The preamble to the new statute emphasizes the historic role of Josip Borz Tito in the development of the party, the socialist revolution and a socialist self-management society, and in the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and the affirmation of the policy of non-alignment..."Josip Broz Tito was the personification of the real communist, revolutionary, unshakeable workers' fighter and popular leader, visionary and strategist of the struggle for such forms and content of socialism as would open up new and more humane spaces for human freedom and happiness. Therefore, for the communists of Yugoslavia his path of life and work will always be the guiding idea in the struggle for constant progress of socialism and socialist self-management and the final liberation of man from all forms of exploitation and subjugation." This, among other things, is stated in this part of the LCY Statute.

Most attention during today's discussion was devoted to collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the duration of the mandates of League of Communist officials. There was discussion about whether the LCY Statute should say clearly that the mandate of presidents of League of Communists organs is 1 year, while that of secretaries is 2 years, or whether it should be left to republican or provincial League of Communists statutes.

The predominant view was that the LCY Statute should regulate only the 1-year mandate of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the 2-year mandate of the secretary and 4-year mandate of the executive secretaries. As regards the officials in other League of Communist organs, "the duration of the mandate is set out in the statutes or suitable League of Communist documents of the republics and provinces and the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army."

The supporters of these views explained them by the fact that the LCY Statute has never spoken about the mandate of officials, but only about the duration of mandates of organs, and that this should not be done this time either. Apart from this, the Slovenian League of Communists, for example, already has envisaged that the president and secretary of League of Communists executive-political organs will be elected for 2 years with the possibility of reelection.

Those who asserted that the LCY Statute should stress clearly the 1-year and 2-year mandates of officials consider that Comrade Tito's idea about collective work and decisionmaking, which also assumes a limit to individuals, mandates, must be recorded consistently in the LCY Statute as one of the basic party documents. According to current proposals, then, the LCY Statute sets out the mandate of secretaries of LC basic organizations as a 2-year one, as well as setting out the mandate of officials in LCY organs. The remainder is to be regulated by the republican and provincial League of Communists statutes.

SERBIAN LC PLENUM, DRAFT REPORT PREVIEWED

AU252106 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The 20th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will be held in Belgrade tomorrow. It will discuss the draft of the political report on the work of the Central Committee and the basic characteristics and activities of the League of Communists of Serbia between the eighth and the ninth congresses. Despite the difficulties and shortcomings, the draft report says, our society has remained stable and able to preserve and affirm the achievements of democratic development. The trust in the system is undisturbed, but this does not exclude the need for ideological struggle. Mirjana Trajkovic reports:

In the past 4 years, and especially after Tito's death, the League of Communists and our society have been a target of attacks by hostile groups from various ideological positions. Our system of socialist self-managing democracy, brotherhood and unity and togetherness had to be defended from all of them. The League of Communists of Serbia has been doing it, but not always in good time and not always with full success. We may say that the League of Communists did react, but only after something that nobody wanted had happened.

The most drastic example is the counterrevolution in Kosovo. Although all the measures were taken after the disorders broke out, the situation has not been normalized up to this day. Although it is asserted in the draft political report on the work of the past 4 years that a constant ideological and political struggle against every aspect of nationalism was being waged, the Kosovo events show that the League of Communists of Serbia until last year did not sufficiently deal with Albanian nationalism although this nationalism has made itself heard sporadically since 1968.

The political platform on Kosovo assessed that the responsibility for this crisis, one of the gravest in our development so far, rests primarily on the League of Communists and Kosovo, but also on the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY. The draft political report to be discussed at the session tomorrow does not directly refer to the responsibility of the League of Communists of Serbia. It is insisted that the political centers of Serbia and Yugoslavia were not informed about the actual situation in Kosovo. The League of Communists of Serbia nevertheless bears responsibility, if not for the counterrevolution, then certainly for not being able to establish proper relations with the provincial League of Communists.

A year ago efforts were made to organize opposition forces in our society, Petar Stambolic said at the recent session of the presidiums of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the SAWP republican conference. Consistent with our views, Stambolic said, we opposed this sharply, for anti-self-managing tendencies were at stake. The draft political report for the session tomorrow cites specific occurrences of opposition activities. Among other things, therse included the activities of the group of former Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy professors, the hostile provocations by Milovan Djilas, and the initiative emanating from anarcho-liberal circles to send a petition to the highest state organs and the Constitutional Court requesting that certain provisions of the criminal law relating to hostile propaganda be rescinded.

The bureaucratic-statist forces see a way out through establishing a firm-hand policy. The so-called liberals wish to introduce bourgeois democracy and the multiparty system. The alleged extreme left advocates a system without institutions, which would lead to a trackless waste of instability and total disorganization.

There have been some fluctuations in the economic field because of the well-known difficulties, but there have also been some directly opposing ideological tendencies and even demands to abolish self-management.

It is not difficult to imagine what confusion can arise and does arise among the uninitiated. Therefore, we need a constant struggle, a constant affirmation of the values of our system but also a frank dialogue on the difficulties and a much more efficient program of problem-solving than we have had. We still face many unsolved problems, but the fact remains that the League of Communists and society have successfully stood the tests of time, that we have preserved what has been achieved and have enhanced the conditions for further progress on the road of socialist self-management, the draft political report on the work of the League of Communists of Serbia in the last 4 years says. It will be examined at the session of the Central Committee tomorrow.

ORTHODOX CLERGY GROUP HOLDS ANNUAL SESSION

LD252120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The role of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy of Yugoslavia is becoming increasingly significant and contributes to the consolidation and expansion of cooperation between the state and the Serbian Orthodox Church. These relations are not those of partners but of sincere cooperation and work for the good of the social community. There is an ever increasing number of clergy and believers who are becoming involved in the work of the SAWP -- in Bosnia-Hercegovina there are 260, in Serbia 165 and in Croatia 116. The Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy is a part of the church but also a part of society, which shows that it cannot adopt a neutral standpoint on everything that happens around us.

These are some of the emphases from today's regular annual session of the Main Committee of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy, which was held in Belgrade.

As citizens of this country, as was said at the session, priests can also be involved in social questions but a small number of members of the Serbian Orthodox Church at home and abroad do not behave in the spirit of the Constitution and the law. It is damaging to create artificially various "incidents" such as the attempts to rehabilitate Stepinac and Nikolaj Velimirovic. Assessments about their activity were made long ago. They are clear and precise and there is no justification for seeking a revision or change of these standpoints. Also mentioned at the session were crude attacks on priests, church property and church and cultural monuments, which is also inadmissible. Such instances have occurred in the last few months in Kosovo and they should be opposed forcefully, which is already being done. Emphasis was also laid on the good cooperation between the association and the majority of religious communities in Yugoslavia. Particular stress was placed on the desire to promote relations between the association and the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Krstan Bijeljac was elected as the president of the Presidium of the Federation of Associated Orthodox Clergy to replace Ratko Jelic, whose 1-year mandate has expired. Bijeljac emphasized that the association must turn more to problems in church organization and less to relations between church and state, which are now good.

KOSOVO'S SUKRIJA MEETS WITH SERBIAN BISHOP

LD252118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, yesterday received Pavle, bishop of Raska and Prizren, with his associates Ratomir Bozic, archpriest in Urosevac and chairman of the Diocesan Association of Orthodox Priests, and Nikola Bozanic, secretary of this diocese. The audience was attended by Urstem Bejta, chairman of the Commission of the Kosovo Executive Council for relations with religious communities, and Golub Gojkovic, secretary of this commission.

Bishop Pavle and Archpriest Ratomir Bozic, chairman of the Diocesan Association, informed Ali Sukrija about the activity of the Serbian Orthodox Church and relations between this community and state organs. It was noted during the conversation that these relations are good and that they are developing in the spirit of the Constitution and the law. The representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church expressed the wish that the existing good relations between the nations and nationalities in Kosovo will continue to develop and consolidate regardless of religious or national affiliations. They also acquainted the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with some attacks and damage caused to the property of the Serbian Orthodox Church and to individuals by certain irresponsible and unscrupulous people.

It was stated that the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo thanked Bishop Pavle for the visit. He assessed that the relations between the state organs and the Serbian Orthodox Church are good and that they should be further developed and promoted in the spirit of the Constitution and the law on the legal position of religious communities.

After stating that religious freedom in our socialist self-managing society is guaranteed by the Constitution and that every citizen is free to express his religious feelings, Ali Sukrija emphasized the need and great significance of further development and strengthening of brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, to which, he emphasized, every citizen should contribute irrespective of his religious or national affiliations. In connection with the damage caused to church property and individual attacks on church personnel, Ali Sukrija emphasized that every citizen regardless of his nationality, and especially the members of the Albanian nationality, should strive to discover the protagonists of these phenomena. Sukrija also pointed out the need to undertake corresponding legal measures by competent state organs against the perpetrators and to unmask and denounce them in sociopolitical organizations and local communities. Such acts by some irresponsible persons, Sukrija emphasized, contravene our proclaimed policy of good intranational and interpersonal relations and our socialist self-managing, democratic and humane system, because they benefit Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other kinds of nationalism and harm brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the country.

Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, emphasized that the representatives of religious communities and the associations of clergymen should also make their contribution to the preservation of the achievements of our revolution. Sukrija also emphasized that we must more firmly oppose all who were trying to create discord between our nations and nationalities and energetically struggle against all kinds of pressure to make Serbs and Montenegrins leave Kosovo. In conclusion, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, advocated more regular contacts between the representatives of religious communities and state organs because this is in their mutual interest.

SUKRIJA SPEAKS ON EMIGRATION, OTHER ISSUES

AU251520 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary from poor reception] Addressing an extended meeting of the Gnjilane League of Communists Committee, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, stated that the political and security situation in the Gnjilane Commune is favorable owing to the coordinated activity of the League of Communists and other social and political organizations, the organs of the communal assembly and other organized forces. Hostile elements had also been operating in this area and had their shelters there, which were uncovered.

The enemy, however, is still operating by writing slogans and disseminating disinformation, thus trying to keep the situation insecure. The League of Communists holds the main responsibility in eliminating the consequences of hostile actions. This can be achieved through continual political activity and by unmasking the enemy. All citizens should participate in concrete actions.

Very important tasks are confronting the League of Communists and all citizens as a result of the action program and political program set out by the LCY. These documents open up prospects and must therefore not only be read; but also implemented in the direction of ensuring brotherhood and unity. Considerable results have been attained in implementing the principles of self-management, but certain weaknesses such as nationalism, irredentism and bureaucratism have also been apparent. Bureaucrats are not to be found in offices alone. Even a worker who fails to fulfill his alloted work, but insists on being paid more than his share, can be classified as such. Such cases are to be found in our environment. Rapid information is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of self-management.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Ali Sukrija said that he could not accept the effort to present such emigration as being solely the result of various economic reasons. There are various forms of pressure, such as the writing of slogans, damage to property, intimidating letters, physical assault and so forth. It is said the Serbs and Montenegrins cannot live in Kosovo. In that case, how can Albanians live in other parts of Yugoslavia, one may ask? Sukrija went on to say that it is everyone's duty, and particularly the duty of all Albanians, to create security in Kosovo, because Kosovo belongs to all. Cultural, sports and other organizations must not permit a minority of unruly elements to disrupt life. They must organize common activities in which all members of all nationalities participate and thus create bridges of friendship in all communities. Schoolchildren must be told about our revolutionary past, and engage in common activities, regardless of national origins. Otherwise, we would go back a hundred years.

PROBLEMS IN TITOGRAD RADIO-TV DISCUSSED

AU251649 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 82 p 13

[Lj. Dj. report]

[Summary] "Titograd, 19 Feb -- The report on the session of the Executive Council of Montenegro shows that significant results were achieved in the past period in the technical, material and cadre equipment of Radio-Television Titograd, in improving reception, duration and content of the programs and the volume of production. In this period, 282.3 million dinars were invested for the development of the material basis of Radio-Television Titograd as an outright grant, in addition to 120 million dinars that were allocated from the republican budget for financing its current activities.

"However, the council assesses that the development aims of Radio-Television Titograd have been pursued with many difficulties and more slowly than had been expected." The difficulties have been carried over to the present medium-term period and are caused by a shortage of funds. The delays in the implementation of the development program are "particularly due to subjective shortcomings."

The report states that 1.27 billion dinars have been allocated for the Radio-Television Titograd development program from 1981 to 1985. Requests for an increase in the funds will be discussed as part of the forthcoming amendments to the current social plan. However, most of the funds allocated have not been utilized yet, and the Executive Council stresses that "efforts should be concentrated on the implementation of the program wihtin the limits of the available funds and in accordance with the priorities arising from the plan itself."

SLOVENE LC OFFICIAL ON REGIONAL PARTY GROWTH

LD242338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Summary] Ljubljana, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Alojz Briski, member of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, has spoken to journalists about the growth of the Slovene League of Communists. According to Briski, since the last Slovene League of Communists congress 4 years ago, the number of League of Communists members in Slovenia has gone up by more than 23,000 and more than 42,000 members underwent some kind of ideopolitical training and Marxist education in that period.

The Slovene League of Communists membership has grown from 8,431 members immediately after the war to 125,206 at the end of last year, with particular growth being noted in the last decade. The number of basic organizations has gone up by more than 40 percent since the last congress and there are basic organizations in nearly all living and working environments. In recent years ideological activity has been strengthened, which has led to greater effectiveness in the basic organizations. Relations in the League of Communists are now more democratic, and this has influenced the continued democratization of relations in society generally. Briski emphasized that although the living standard of people has fallen and there are problems in resolving different interests, people have confidence in the League of Communists and the system of self-management. He said that efforts should be made to overcome the view that League of Communists activity takes place only at meetings and not among people, and to overcome various local, regional and narrow interests to which even League of Communists organizations succumb.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES YOUTH PROBLEMS, VALUES

AU202032 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] Despite the fact that we frequently admit that the problems of young people are simultaneously also problems of society, the morals of the younger generation are discussed, as a rule, only when excesses on the part of young people occur. On that occasion, it is usually said that the young people are basically good but that one insignificant part of the young people has been influenced by hostile forces, alien to our society. Naturally, this happens. However, is this always the case or is the erosion of moral values among some young people the consequence of the norms of behavior that has been adopted by the older generation? How are things in this respect as regards the phenomena of political careerism, and is the youth organization exclusively responsible for this phenomenon? Here is a commentary by Nebojsa Jankovic:

One of the main characteristics of an egocentric view of the world could be boiled down to the following: Everying that I have done is all the more praiseworthy the more faithfully it reflects the picture and spirit of its creator -- that is, me. If that which I have created deviates from my original plans then, as a rule, reactionary hostile forces are responsible for that and not my inconsistency or incapability to bring things to a close.

When recently the public was informed that during a youth labor drive a score of heroin users had been discovered among young people, we were all astounded. The greatest shock for many members of the older generation was in the fact that the occurrence of drug addiction among young people was discovered at a youth labor drive, one of the most shining symbols of the SKOJ [the Yugoslav Communist Youth Union] morals. However, no less shocking was the statement of a young man, who asked us not to mention his name and who openly said that to join a youth labor drive was for him a significant link in the biography of a youth leader, a profession which, as he said, he had chosen.

Is political careerism widespread among young people, and where are its roots? Let us immediately say that what is involved is a phenomenon whose existence is not difficult to prove but is difficult to statistically demonstrate because many members of the younger generation are aware of an embellished picture about themselves. Parents and society as a whole have contributed to creating this picture.

At first signt it appears that the society's position toward young people has not changed, and that a young person oriented in a self-managing manner and socially engaged continues to be the ideal toward which one strives. However in practice, regrettable, things are different and the politicization of the broadest strata of young people and their inclusion in the process of social decisionmaking frequently gives way to creating a political elite of bureaucratized young people who have, as is popularly said, already lost their contacts with the grassroots which delegated them to their posts.

Such young leaders are not only no longer representatives of their generation but most frequently they also are not authentic interpreters of the positions of the sociopolitical organizations toward young people. However, as we have already said, work most frequently reflects its creator. Such young leaders frequently have neither moral nor political qualities, but they possess a certificate of their moral-political suitability. They possess this certificate despite the fact that it is clear to everyone that a person who, from careerist motives, participated in the activities of the youth organization, joined the youth labor drives and also somehow managed to become a member of the League of Communists is neither morally nor politically suitable for the responsible function that he performs.

BRIEFS

NEW MACEDONIAN SAWP LEADER -- Skopje, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia today elected Dr Aleksandar Donev, its vice president, as the new president of the republic conference. Janko Todorovski was elected secretary and Marcia Calovska was elected president of the Republican Conference for the Social Activity of Women. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 19 Feb 82 LD]

INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY SECTOR -- Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is by the end of the current five-hear period to invest 70 billion dinars in the modernization of the existing and the opening of new coal mines, and about 85 billion dinars in increasing the production of oil and natural gas. The investment of the equivalent of over $3.4 billion is aimed at enabling the country by 1985 annually to produce 82 million tons of coal, five million tons of oil and five billion cubic metres of gas. The above is included in a draft social compact of stimulating the production of coal, oil and natural gas, drawn by the Yugoslav Government. The document is a component part of Yugoslavia's efforts to stimulate the development of home energy sources. The document also proposes facilities for the production and import of mining equipment, the reduction of working hours for miners and a further reduction in the service-years for retirement for miners in pits. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 24 Feb 82 LD]

NEW LITERARY REVIEW -- Sarajevo, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A new Yugoslav literary review, DALJE (ONWARDS) will begin publication early next month. Responsible editor of the review Oskar Davico, told journalists today that the review should be a "step further" from what has so far been attained in the presentation of the domestic and foreign prose, poetry and philosophy. It should be committed to fighting traditionalism and provincialism. The first number of the review has been published in 2,000 copies. DALJE is a quarterly published by the Oslobodjenje Newspaper and Publishing House of Sarajevo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 25 Feb 82 LD]